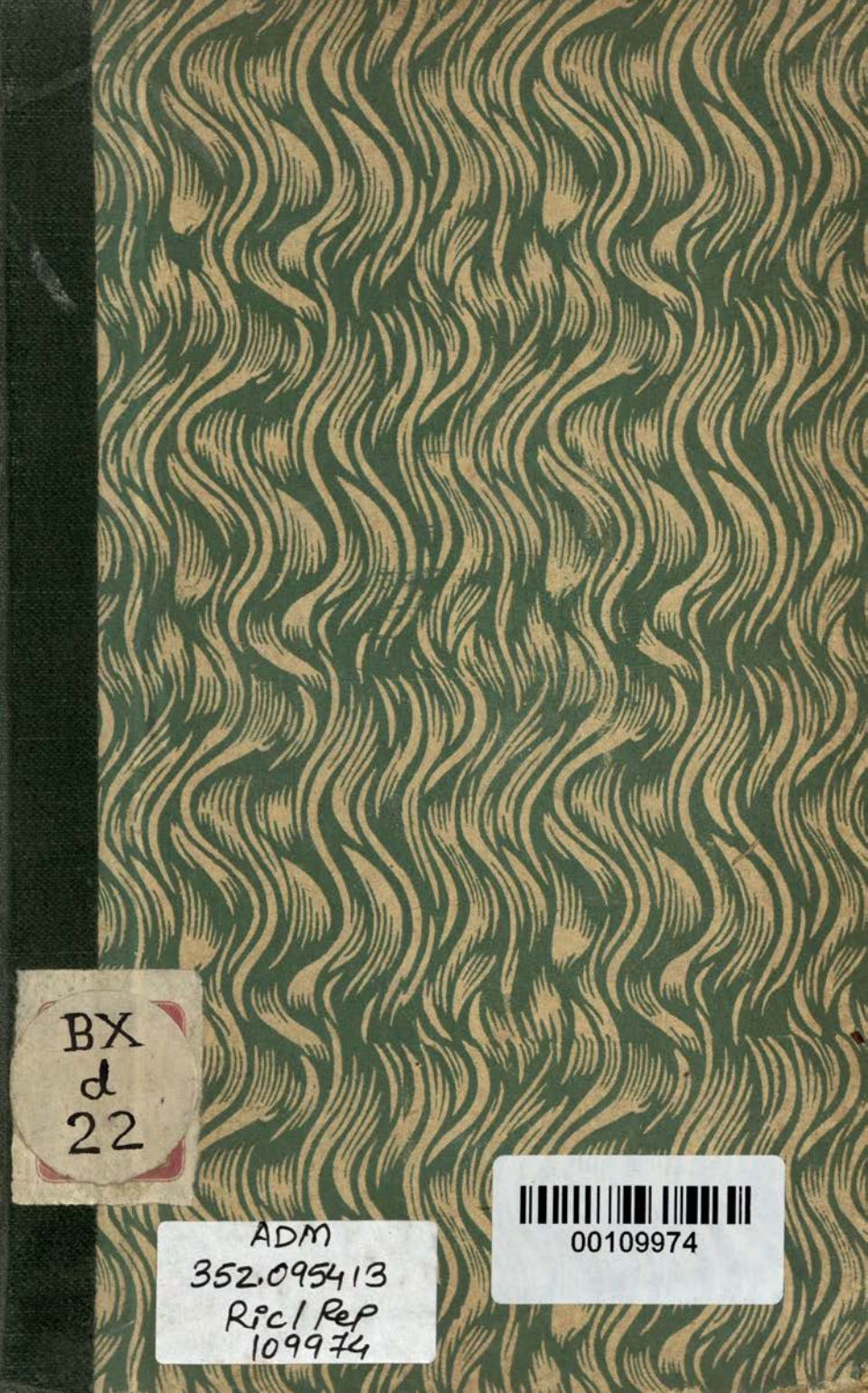
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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS

OF

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT,

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No. XXX.

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REPORTS

ON THE

DISTRICTS OF POOREE AND BALASORE,

BY

HENRY RICKETTS, Esq.

1853

Calcutta:

JOHN GRAY, "BENGAL HURKARU" PRESS.

1859.

MEMORANDUM of Proposals contained in this Report.

PARAS. 19 to 27.—The immediate revision and renewal of the Khoordah Settlement.

29.—The transfer of the Abkarree Department to the Collector.

35.—Sale of the present Moonsiff's Cutcherree, and the addition of two rooms to the house in which the Collector sits, for the Moonsiff's accommodation.

41.—That Baboo Nilmonee Burm, Deputy Collector, should be vested with the powers of a Deputy Magistrate.

43.—That the Rajah of Khoordah, the Superintendent of the Temple of Juggernath, be vested with power to exclude persons, for a short period, from the Temple.

49.—That the Magistrate of Pooree should have a discretionary power to employ any number of temporary Police for the protection of the Pilgrims and to maintain order in the Temple, the Rajah personally being absolved from responsibility in that respect.

64.—That the plan of the Pooree Jail should be altered.

70 & 71.—That the Khoordah Jail should be kept up and improved.

76 to 82.—That the Pooree Pilgrim Hospital should be improved and made fit for the reception of women, and a female attendant appointed.

80.—That a thin coating of paint should be given, every second year, to the Government buildings at Pooree.

81.—That two skylights be opened in the Record room.

82.—That four skylights be opened in the Pilgrim hospital.

85.—That a Lock-up room be made at the Thannah.

90.—That a separate Executive Engineer be appointed to the Pooree District, with a view to the complete restoration of the Embankments.

91.—That the School room be removed to a more fit situation.

99.—That the Dâk Stages between Cuttack and Pooree be increased from five to six, and a Dâk Mohurir established at Khoordah.

100.—That 6 Rupees per annum, now paid to Boatmen on other Rivers, be transferred to the Boatmen at Kujooree.

REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT OF POOREE

1. Pooree, the Southermost of the Bengal District, on the West shore of the Bay of Bengal, contains 2,679 square miles, of which, at the time of Survey, 885 were under cultivation. The population, as ascertained by the Survey Officers, is 5,00,963, or 232 inhabitants per square mile. The Land Revenue of the District is 4,73,947.

2. There are but eight Mahomedan Zemindars; all the rest are Hindoos. There is not one European holding land in the District. Of the 275 Estates, 112 only have been held for twenty-five years by the families now in possession.

3. Sugar, Safflower, Tobacco and Cotton, are produced in small quantities in favorable spots. No Indigo is grown in the District. The cultivation of Cotton* is somewhat increased, but the quantity is quite insignificant, and is grown by wandering families who, in the manner common in other parts where there are hills and forests, burn the jungle, and having taken one, or at the most two, crops from the soil, abandon it to recruit, and resort to other places.

4. The staple of the District is Rice, of which about one-fifth is exported to Cuttack, Ganjam, and the Tributary Estates. The opening of the Cuttack and Ganjam Road is said to have contributed greatly to the advantage of the District; but the cultivation of the extensive tracts of virgin soil in Arracan, the produce of which per acre is about double the average produce of an acre on the Cuttack side of the

* The estimated quantity is 1,600 Maunds, of which about half is consumed in the District, and half exported to the neighbouring Districts. It is all of a coarse quality.

Bay, and the consequent large exports from that Province, have acted injuriously to the markets* here.

5. There are 101 Estates, paying above Rupees 1,000 Land Revenue. The owners of 13 of these live on their property; 88 are non-resident; but of these 88, 70 reside in the District, 18 are absentees. None of the resident proprietors have received any superior education. Those named on the margin are considered the best informed among the Zemindars; but their knowledge is very limited; they can read and write Ooreeah, and speak Hindoostanee a little. The first-named attempted to learn English, but gave it up; the last-named has a turn for Mechanics.

Kettrebur Bhugwan Ratsingh, Zemindar of Kotedes.
Chunder Seeker Hurree Chenden, Zemindar of Koklo.
Roshun Mahomed, Zemindar of Killah Bulrampoor.
Chowdree Bissonath Doss and his Brothers, of Bengapoor.
Gopeenath Bidyadhur, of Rorung.

6. The people are very ignorant, and, for the most part, very poor. There is a great variety of character. The Mahomedan ryot of Banpoor, South West from Pooree, is restless and suspicious, jealous of insult, and unwilling to undertake any labor except that of tilling his own land. The Hindoos of the Northern Pergunnahs are tractable and simple, but little given to labor. Those on the Coast will labor hard as Molunghees; but they are discontented, and given to complain about trifles more than others.

7. The diet of all is rice and dāl, with salt fish or vegetables. Of tens of thousands the morning meal is but rice cooked the day before. For 1 Rupee and 12 Annas per mensem, a man may have as much as he can eat twice a day of wholesome food, with sufficient variety to prevent disgust.

LAND REVENUE.

8. Of the Rupees 4,73,947-7-2¼ Land Revenue collected from the District, Khoordah and Paunchghur,† settled by Mr. Wilkinson with

* A statement of prices in the Bazaar of Pooree and Khoordah does not confirm this; prices have not fallen off, though there is no export.

† The Estates of the Rajah of Khoordah.

the Mokuddums and Pudhans, pay Rupees 1,56,516-2-0½; Rahany, Chobeescood and Serain, the property of the heirs of the late Kishenchunder Singh, held khas in consequence of their recusancy at the Settlement, pay Rupees 61,495-4-3; two Mehals belonging to the Government pay Rupees 6,795-3-10, and the remaining Rupees 2,49,140-13-0¾ is collected from 268 Zemindars holding their Estates for thirty years under the Settlement commenced in 1835, and concluded in 1843.

9. Khoordah and Paunchghur are managed by Baboo Muddoosoodun Putnaik, Deputy Collector, with his Head Quarters at Khoordah.

10. Rahany, Serain and Chobeescood are under Deputy Collector, Baboo Neelmonee Burm. It is to be observed that, though styled khas management, the collections are not made from the actual Cultivators; the Settlements recognized the right of the Village Mokuddums and Pudhans to possession of the villages with an income suited to the labor and responsibility of making the collections. They were Village Settlements, and that they have answered, is fully proved by the Statement on the margin, showing the average receipts, collections and balances for the last ten years, and by the admitted fact that in Khoordah there is little left uncultivated that at the Settlement was considered culturable.

Mehal.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Khoordah and Paunchghur.	1,56,238 12 4	1,54,128 13 4	2,109 15 0
Rahany, &c. ..	72,935 3 8	65,404 7 10½	*7,530 11 9½

* Actual balance at the end of 1259, after deducting remissions, Rupees 1,660-9-8.

11. A Statement furnished by the Collector shows that *in ten years* previous to the Settlement, the sales for arrears of Revenue were five, being, with reference to jummah, 1·31 of the District, and with reference to the numbers of Mehals, about 2½ per cent, and that in ten years subsequent to the Settlement, the sales were 15, with reference to jummah, 2·46 of the District, and 7½ per cent of the number of Mehals. The remissions on account of droughts and floods between

1835-36 and 1842 were Rupees 5,36,030-15-1¾; from 1842-43 to 1852-53, only Rupees 1,17,091-1-9.

12. These are very striking statistics. Twenty Mehals only sold for arrears in twenty years. The number of Mehals sold both before and after the Settlement is so small, that no inference can be drawn from the increase unfavorable to the Settlement, while the decreased remissions may be accepted as proof that the jummah imposed at the Settlement was, on the whole, moderate and proportionably assessed.

13. Of course complaints of over-assessment were preferred; but in one case only it appears to be generally admitted that some relief is called for.

14. Pergunnah Kotdes was given up by the Zemindar to be held khas in 1833, and it remained under khas management for ten years. During that period the average net jummah, after deducting expenses and malikana, was Rupees 72,878, and the average remissions on account of unfavorable seasons, Rupees 23,093. At the Settlement, the sudder jummah imposed was Rupees 81,103, Rupees 8,205 more than the average jummah under khas management! I find from Mr. Mills' report on the Settlement that there were innumerable complaints made by Serberakars and Ryots of over-assessment, and that the Zemindar was dissatisfied with the Settlement, and clamorous for an allowance of 20 per cent. 20 per cent was given to the Morusee Mokuddums, 15 per cent only to the Zemindar.

15. Since the Settlement, 48* of the Mokuddums have been sold out for arrears of Revenue, and the whole are said to be so impoverished, excepting those situated in the portion of the Estate settled by Goorooopersad Bose, Deputy Collector, that the sale of their tenures within a short period is inevitable.

16. The average assessment on the whole Estate was Rupees 1-12-4½ per acre, which certainly is a high average for a large tract of Country in

* The jummah of these Mehals was Rupees 11,974-4-7¾; the balance was Rupees 7,064-8-2; the amount sale proceeds, Rupees 12,053. From this I do not gather proof of over-assessment.

Orissa having no extraordinary advantages of any kind. The Zemindar begged for a revision of the Settlement with a view to a reduction of the rates imposed on the Ryots. I told him that both he and the Mokuddums having accepted the terms offered, after the most careful examination by Mr. Mills, a revision could not be sanctioned, but that he might be released from his engagements if he desired it. The Settlement will then be tested by khas management. Should the assessment be found suitable, and the difficulties the consequence of bad management on the part of the Zemindar, he should be excluded for a very long period; on the other hand, should a mistake have been made, and the assessment prove disproportionate, he might be restored when revision shall have been completed.

17. The complaints of the inefficiency of the Embankments and of the want of Sluices, were very general. It was ruled by the Government in 1846 that in these unsettled Districts Sluices should be made, where required, at the expense of the Government, and I have answered a letter from the Military Board on the subject by informing them that they are correct in their supposition that in the Province of Cuttack, Sluices necessary for the drainage of the protected Lands, or required for the safety of the Embankments, are to be made at the public expense, the Collector and the Executive Engineer being the judges whether a Sluice is necessary or not.

18. I found the Records in admirable order, arranged as prescribed by the Board; all but the Miscellaneous Papers, of which about 500 bundles remain to be classed and entered in the Registers. When this shall have been completed, a large quantity of papers will be destroyed. I have proposed to the Board to assist the Record-keeper by allowing him five Mohurirs, at Rupees 8 each per mensem, for six months, in order that the completion of the arrangement may not be longer delayed, for the rooms are very much crowded, and the early destruction of the useless papers consequently much needed.

19. Mr. Wilkinson's Settlement of Khoordah will expire in three years from this time. Next year the Mokuddums and Serberakars will begin to prepare for re-settlement. The inhabitants of Khoordah

differ in character in many things from our Native subjects in other parts; but I fear they would prepare for a re-settlement in the manner common in other places, by allowing much land to remain uncultivated.

20. For many reasons it appears desirable to make arrangements forthwith for a renewal of Settlement. The cultivation this year is complete, prices are good, and the people are contented. There will be no time for throwing land out of cultivation, which will tend to the advantage of the State, and prevent the demoralization, which must be the consequence of a hundred thousand people all leaguing together to effect a general cheat. It is most desirable that the revision of Settlement should be made by a public Officer of Mr. Drummond's character. He is patient and able, has taken great pains to make himself acquainted with the affairs of the District, and is thoroughly sensible how necessary it is to proceed carefully and considerately in dealing with the Khoordah people. He is willing to waive all claims to promotion for a year if the Most Noble the Governor should approve of my suggestion that the Settlement shall be revised and renewed by him.

21. After consulting with the Collector, the Deputy Collectors and other Officers acquainted with Khoordah, I recommend that the revision should be conducted in the following manner.

22. Mr. Wilkinson's Pottahs to stand for the quantity of land they cover. There has been no such alteration in the price of produce as to make a general revision of rates necessary.

23. Mr. Wilkinson's Papers show that at the time of his Settlement, 64,314 beegahs of land fit for cultivation were uncultivated. It is said that nearly the whole of this is now cultivated, and that in some parts considerable tracts of land, considered by him unfit for cultivation, have been made productive. I propose that (with the exception of a few villages in which large continuous tracts besides the land called culturable at the Settlement have been cultivated) if the Mokuddum or Pudhan of the Village admits that the whole of the land called

culturable has been cultivated, no measurements nor inquisitions shall be made, but that quantity shall be accepted as representing the new cultivation.

24. It may, I think, be admitted, that the land found uncultivated at the Settlement must have, for some reason or other, offered fewer advantages than the land found under cultivation, or it would not have been left when the other was taken. To assess the new land at the lowest rate current in the village would be reasonable; but the Settlement of 1836 was in Sicca Rupees; it is proposed, therefore, in imposing the new assessment in Company's Rupees, to take the rate above the lowest rate as a suitable assessment for the new land. Thus, where the rates were 8 Annas, 6 Annas, 5 Annas, 4 Annas,—5 Annas will be the rate; where it was 7 Annas, 6 Annas,—7 Annas will be the rate. From a cursory examination of the Papers it appears that the average assessment on the new land will be about 5 Annas per beegah. The culturable land at the Settlement was 64,314 beegahs; an assessment of 5 Annas per beegah on that quantity will yield Rupees 20,098-2-0, from which 10 per cent for the Mokuddums and Pudhans must be deducted, leaving a net increase of Rupees 18,088-5-0.

25. I have said that in some few places large tracts have been cultivated which at the Settlement were considered unfit for cultivation. These tracts will be measured and assessed on the principle above explained; on the other hand, in some few places considerable losses have been sustained by diluvian; these will be examined into. It is supposed that the gains on these extra new lands and the losses by diluvian will almost balance each other, leaving the gain by the revision as above, about Rupees 18,000. I propose to impose the increase gradually in four years, from 1856-57 to 1859-60, by equal instalments, and to renew the leases for twenty-four years from October 1856.

26. These proposals have the concurrence of Mr. Drummond and the Deputy Collector in charge of Khoordah, Muddoosoodun Putnaik, who is himself a Khoordah man and has much influence with the people. I earnestly recommend them for adoption.

27. There are six Kanongoes in Khoordah. The revision will be commenced, employing them only, to each of whom two chain men must be allowed. Should extensive measurements be found necessary, the jurisdictions of the Kanongoes must be divided and extra Officers employed. This is considered preferable to assisting the Kanongoes by placing Mohurirs under them. I would allow sub-division of the Kanoongoes' jurisdictions to any reasonable extent so as to secure the completion of the work by the end of April next.

ABKARREE.

28. The Abkarree Revenue of this District is under the Superintendent stationed at Cuttack. The establishment in the Pooree District is a Darogah at Pooree, a Mohurir at Piplee, and a Mohurir at Banpore. The proceeds are insignificant. The engagements of the Abkars on the 1st May aggregated only Rupees 1,041-9-7 per mensem, or Rupees 12,739-0-0 per annum, of which nearly two-fifths are derived from the one article of "Ganjah." From enquiries I made, it appears that nearly the whole population in and about Pooree consume Ganjah in some shape or another. Of course, some take it in excess, but in moderation it is supposed to contribute to health, by promoting digestion and giving vigour to the nervous system. The Officers of the Department acknowledged that the taxed article could be little more than a tithe of the quantity consumed. The illicit drug is brought from the Tributary Mehals, and is much preferred by all the more wealthy classes, as being more mild, and possessing all the medicinal qualities of the Ganjah imported from Bengal, without any of its deleterious properties. I was informed that a good sample of Ganjah from Ungool will fetch any price demanded.

29. It has now been ascertained that the Ganjah of commerce, grown in Rajeshaye and Bogra, and consumed all over Hindoostan, is the leaves of the male plant, whereas a specimen of the Ganjah so much approved here, which I procured, was composed of the flowers of the female plant. It certainly is desirable that this article should be brought under taxa-

tion, and it will be my care at Cuttack, in consultation with the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals and the Abkarree Superintendent, to inquire further.

30. The Statement on the margin shows the result of the new system as compared with the management under the Collectors. In six years there is an increase of Rupees 23,697-5-0, though the expenses have been five times what they were under the old system. It is now proposed that the department should again be placed under the Collector, and I think the change may be advantageous, especially in the Pooree District, where it is very necessary that some example should be made of Ganjah smugglers, and of some of those who habitually provide themselves with the smuggled drug.

Years.	Total Collection.			Total Disbursement.			Net Profit.		
From 1841-42 to 1846-47, while under the Collector	68,719	4	1¾	5,451	14	3⅜	63,267	5	10
From 1847-48 to 1852-53, under the new system	1,16,351	2	0½	29,386	7	1¼	86,964	10	11¼
Increase ...	47,631	13	10¾	23,934	8	9⅛	23,697	5	1¼

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

31. The Miscellaneous Revenue in this District calls for no remarks. The Stamp receipts are, on an average of five years, Rupees 10,898-3-0 only. There is little litigation, and transfers of property are few.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

32. The only Civil Court in the District is that of the Moonsiff, stationed at Pooree. The Office being closed for the holidays, I had no opportunity of being present when the Court was sitting. Though there is but this one Court, the quantity of business is inconsiderable. There are but six Vakeels attached to the Office.

33. Between the 1st January and the end of September, when the Court closed, 399 cases were disposed of, of which 150 were decided on trial. Of these 150 cases, the oldest case had been on the file ten months and one day ; the shortest period within which a case was disposed of I found to be one month and seventeen days ; the average time was five months and one day.

34. On the 15th July a petition was submitted to Government by certain residents at Pooree, requesting that an Officer with the powers of a Sudder Ameen might be stationed at Pooree instead of a Moonsiff. On this petition being referred for report to the Sudder Court, on the 22nd July the Court opposed the re-establishment of a Sudder Ameen's Court at Pooree on the grounds that twice a Sudder Ameen had been stationed at pooree, and twice been removed as not being required. It appears that during the last six years only 46 suits have been instituted at Cuttack, which could have been admitted by a Sudder Ameen at Pooree. Though it is possible that the number of cases would increase were a Court to be opened, it is not probable that the average of 7 per annum would so much increase as to warrant the increased expense. I heard nothing at Pooree to lead me to suppose that compliance with the petition is called for. I ascertained from the Judge that when there was a Sudder Ameen at Pooree from 1838 to 1846, the average number of cases instituted in his Court was only 27. Nothing has since occurred to induce a supposition that a Court so little wanted then would be a convenience now.

35. Under the head of Civil Buildings I have recommended that the house in which the Moonsiff now sits should be sold, and a new Office erected near the other public Offices.

36. On closely examining the books of the Moonsiff of Pooree, I found that habitually little or no business was transacted during the first week of each month. For instance—

From 1st to 7th January ..... No cases decided.
„ 1st „ 4th February ..... One case.
„ 1st „ 6th March ..... No case.

From	1st	to 6th April	No cases decided.
„	1st	„ 6th May	Ditto.
„	1st	„ 6th June	Ditto.
„	1st	„ 5th July	Ditto.
„	1st	„ 7th August	Ditto.
„	1st	„ 7th September	Ditto.

37. The Moonsiff explained this by representing that his establishment was so weak, the Officers were always employed, during the first days of each month, in preparing the Monthly Statements for the Judge, and that, consequently, no business beyond the routine of recording papers and examining witnesses could be transacted. I communicated to the Judge the result of my inquisition at Pooree, and requested him to ascertain, by a careful examination of their books, whether such a system prevailed in the Offices of other Moonsiffs. The result will be related in my report on Cuttack.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

38. The Courts of Criminal Justice in the Pooree District are three,—the Magistrate's, the Assistants exercising special powers, the Deputy Magistrate's, with Head Quarters at Khoordah.

39. An examination of the Returns for three years gives results creditable to the Authorities. Of 14,763 witnesses examined, 12,639 were discharged having been detained but one day, and only 9 were detained above six days. In heinous offences there were 876 convictions to 381 acquittals.

40. The criminal business is not heavy; the average number of cases of all sorts for these years is only 1,423, of which 905 were petty assaults, but, nevertheless, it was of a nature to occupy much time, for I find the average number of witnesses examined was no less than 4,921.

41. I recommend that Nilmonee Burm, Deputy Collector, should be vested with the powers of a Magistrate. He is very able, and

has for several years been prominently noticed by the Board of Revenue, in their Annual Report, as a distinguished Officer. The Collector and Magistrate is next month to visit the Embankments, which is tantamount to saying he is to visit every part of his District, for the Embankments are like a net-work over the whole. Nilmonee Burm will remain at Head Quarters in charge of the Treasury, and it will be a great assistance to the Collector and Magistrate if he is vested with powers to enable him to dispose of such criminal cases as may occur in the Thannahs at a distance from the Magistrate's camp, and near the Station; moreover, Nilmonee Burm, with the powers of a Magistrate, will be able effectually to prevent disorder in the Temple, and to afford protection to the Pilgrims.

42. The Rajah of Khoordah presented a petition, complaining of the anomalous position in which he is now placed as the Superintendent of an Establishment comprising from 4 to 5,000 persons over whom he has no control, and remonstrating against the proceedings of the Authorities, who, in the case on which twenty-two people were crushed to death in the month of July last, desired to hold him answerable, notwithstanding his having been declared free from all responsibility in such cases on his agreeing to provide and pay for a Jemadar and 20 Burkundazes to keep order in the Temple

43. It is impossible that any one should keep order among such people as the Pundas, Purrarees, and other Officials in the Temple without some authority to punish trivial offences against the Rules of the Institution. The Commanding Officer of a Paik Corps is allowed to punish trivial offences by eight days' confinement in a lock-up place, or a few days' extra drill. The Captain of a Ship is authorized to punish offenders in a manner suited to their position. This Institution is also necessarily beyond the operation of the Rules for maintaining order generally in the Community, and I would give the Superintendent such powers as would enable him to maintain his authority among the body over whom he is placed. I would allow the Superintendent to prohibit an offending

Official from entering the Temple for a short period. This is all he asks, and I think his request reasonable.*

44. The second article of his remonstrance is beset with some difficulties. It appears from the correspondence in the Commissioner's Office that in 1842 a female Pilgrim having been murdered in the Temple, the means by which crimes within the Temple could be prevented for the future came under consideration. In his letter of the 18th April 1842, the Magistrate of Pooree proposed that a Jemadar and 20 Burkundazes should be entertained to preserve order in the Temple, to be paid by the Rajah and to be nominated by the Rajah if he desired it, but to be immediately under the orders of the Pooree Darogah. In his 4th Paragraph the Magistrate writes—"By this arrangement the Rajah would "be relieved from all responsibility, and crimes and offences of every "description would be more effectually checked by the Police than "they can possibly be under the present plan."

45. The Commissioner approved of the plan, and in his Police Report, dated 1st September 1842, Paragraphs 54 and 55, stated the case as follows:—

"The Magistrate called on the Rajah to keep up a light at each gate "and minor door, to appoint four Durwans at each gate, and a Jemadar "and ten men to patrol within the walls. The Rajah objected to the "arrangement, and after some negotiation, it was finally settled that a "Guard of one Jemadar and sixteen Burkundazes should be entertained "at an expense of Rupees 70 per mensem, payable by the Rajah and "chargeable to the general expenses of the Temple for Police purposes. "Four Burkundazes are posted at each of the four gates, and four form "a patrol."

* The Sudder Court ruled in a case decided by them that the Rajah might prohibit an offender from entering the Temple in any Official capacity, but could not forbid his entering to worship. As it is in practice impossible to prevent his exercising his calling, if he enters at all, this order almost entirely extinguished the authority of the Rajah over the Priests and others connected with the Temple.

Appended is a Memorandum of another case showing, I think, that the Magistrate should have authority summarily to interfere to prevent the Superintendent from excluding Pilgrims with a view to extortion. When a person has come from a long distance and is desirous immediately to return, a reference to the Civil Court is not justice.

"The Police Darogah supervises, and the Magistrate has sole control "and authority over the Guard, *the Rajah being relieved from all res-* "*ponsibility in regard to crimes and offences committed within the* "*Temple walls.* I moreover directed that the Police Officers should "be strictly prohibited from interfering or meddling with the Temple "concerns."

46. The resolution of Government, dated 18th October 1842, approved this arrangement in these words:—"His Honor entirely approves of the "precautionary measures adopted by the officiating Magistrate in con- "cert with the Superintendent of the Temple and under the instruc- "tions of the Commissioner (as detailed in Paragraphs 53 to 55 of the "Report) for the prevention and detection of such crimes for the future."

47. Orders were accordingly issued to the Rajah, informing him that he was no longer to be held responsible for crimes and offences within the Temple walls, and he pleads that to place him on his defence as a criminal in such a case as that which occurred in July last is to depart from the compact of 1842.

48. The Guard employed under the arrangement of 1842, though sufficient on ordinary occasions, is quite unequal to the preservation of order at the great Jattras. The Purarees, finding their calling less lucrative than the business of the Pundas, are like them becoming conductors of Pilgrims instead of mere Conservators of the Peace, and the Rajah having no power to punish, they set his authority at defiance.

49. The complete renovation of all the doors and railings of the Temple, and the erection of barriers on such a plan as shall effectually prevent the Pilgrims from crowding on each other, will do much towards the prevention of accidents, but cannot be entirely effectual without the employment of a strong Police Force at the periods of the great Jattras. The Rajah is powerless. Vested, as I have recommended, with authority to punish trivial offences, he may be able to maintain some order and regularity in all matters connected with religious observances in the Temple, but he cannot keep the peace. I would carry out the principle which ruled the orders of 1842, and leaving the Rajah to super-

intend and control the religious observances, take the duty of keeping the peace and maintaining order entirely into the hands of the Magistrate, to be conducted by means of Officers whose presence in the Temple cannot be offensive to the Hindoos. I would leave it discretionary with him to employ such a number of Police Officers as he may consider suitable to the occasion at each of the great festivals. Badges and dresses, such as will make them easily distinguishable by night or by day, should be provided, and the whole expense charged against the Temple allowance.

50. Of course it will be provided that the Police are to interfere in no way directly or indirectly with the Pilgrims, their guides, or deceivers. They are merely to preserve order and keep the peace, as they would at a fair, without interfering with the buying and selling.

51. Mr. Drummond, the Magistrate of Pooree, agrees that in the present state of the Temple, the safety of the Pilgrims cannot be effectually provided for by any other plan.

52. The Zemindars and others, in a petition presented to me, complained of the great disorder allowed to prevail in the Temple, representing that since the occurrence of these disagreements and disturbances, great delay constantly occurs in presenting food to the Idol, and that, consequently, Pilgrims who will eat only of the food which has been presented, and many inhabitants of Pooree, who will not break their fast till food has been presented to the Idol, suffer great inconvenience. They assure me that all cause for complaint will cease if the Rajah is empowered to punish to the extent I have proposed.

POLICE.

53. The District is divided into six Thannahs, each Thannah on an average containing 449 square miles.

54. Dacoity and affray are unknown; I do not find a single case in the Statements for three years which I have examined. Forgery is

said to be common; but the supposition is not borne out by the Returns, for I find only two cases reported in three years. The crime of burglary used to be very common in the Cuttack Districts; the average for three years is only twenty cases. The crime of administering intoxicating drugs to travellers, formerly prevalent, has been quite put down; there is not a case in the three years' Returns I have examined.

55. Heinous crimes are not concealed in Cuttack. It may always be admitted that the Returns are not far from the truth. The list given on the margin of heinous offences in *three years* tells of a very satisfactory state of things, when it is considered that the District contains 5,00,000 people very ignorant and very poor.

Murder	10
Wounding with intent to murder	1
Dacoity	0
Highway robbery	0
Affray	0
Incendiarism	0
Rape	2

56. There is little necessity for a very active Police in the Pooree District. The people are naturally inclined to peace, and though poor, they are more contented with their lot than most people. Jealousy and envy will sometimes occasion atrocious crimes as in other more civilized Communities; but the list would bear comparison with the criminal statistics of the most civilized Countries.

57. The Statements show that in three years there were 698 persons apprehended by the Police, of whom 310 were punished. In the last year the proportion of convicted to apprehended greatly improved, the number being 104 out of 185.

58. On the whole, the Police appears to be quite sufficient for the work they have to perform, which, compared with many of the Bengal Districts, is very easy.

59. There are no public Ferries in this District, that at Manick Puttun, on the Chilka Lake, having been abolished by the orders of Government, dated 25th February 1851. The surplus in hand, Rupees 2,144-8-5, was made over to the Executive Engineer to be expended in metalling the Pooree Road.

60. Two of the six Police Darogahs receive the higher salary of Rupees 100 per mensem. The Magistrate reports that in his opinion since the increase in the pay there has been considerable improvement as respects personal honesty, especially in smaller matters, but that persons of repute have not been induced to enter the Service.

POOREE JAIL.

61. All the improvements recommended by the Magistrate are highly necessary. His representation that any child might break out of the existing Jail is not in the least exaggerated. There are now the remains only of the mud outside walls, and the doors of the wards are the common jilmill doors used in dwelling-houses.

62. The plan of the alterations appears, in some respects, objectionable. The Civil Jail will be within the walls of the Criminal Jail. All the Criminal wards stand between the door of the Jail and the house assigned to the Darogah and a part of the Guard.

63. The females, in order to get to their wards, have to pass the whole length of the Jail compound. There is no ward for females under trial. The store rooms for tools and supplies are inside the Jail, and the South wall is within 30 feet of the Hospital, making a wholesome current of air impossible. All these objectionable arrangements may be remedied at a very trifling cost by a little alteration in the plan.

64. The door must be moved further West. A wall should run East and West, dividing the Civil Jail and the wards for females from the Criminal Jail. The Darogah and the store of tools should both be close to the Guard and the gate. The ward for females must be moved from the S. W. corner to the S. E. corner. The present ward for females may become a ward for prisoners under trial; a small room should be added for females under trial. The Hospital should be a little enlarged by throwing down a wall between it and the adjoining room, and the South windows of the Hospital, now only 5 feet by 3, must be enlarged so as to improve the ventilation. The Store room and the Guard

room inside the Jail may be converted into rooms for insane patients and prisoners under condemnation. The South wall must be removed 50 feet further South. A revised plan is appended, together with an estimate of the increased expense that will be the consequence of these alterations.

65. I found three Civil prisoners confined in one of the wards of the Criminal Jail. The irregularity was pointed out to the Magistrate. He represented that owing to there being no outer walls to the Jail, and the wards being so insecure, a separate Guard could not be furnished for the Civil Jail, and therefore there being but three prisoners they were put into one of the Criminal wards. As there were no others in the room with them, the irregularity was no really serious hardship.

66. The dieting system has been completely carried out, and the use of Opium and Tobacco prohibited.

67. The cost of the subsistence of a laboring convict is Rupee 1-3-3 per mensem.

KHOORDAH JAIL.

68. This Jail is merely one large ward, built of mud and surrounded by mud wall. In it are confined the prisoners sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Khoordah, and it has been usual to confine in it prisoners sentenced by the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, as they suffered in health if confined either at Pooree or Cuttack. The average number of prisoners in confinement in 1852 was 22½, of which six were prisoners sentenced by the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals.

69. Under the Orders of Government, dated the 12th February 1850, all prisoners from the Tributary Mehals sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment, are sent to the Khoordah Jail, and on the 25th April 1851, the experiment was pronounced to have been attended with excellent results.

70. I find on enquiry that during the years 1851 and 1852, 133 prisoners sentenced by the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals were confined for different periods in the Cuttack Jail; of these five died. In April last thirty-two were transferred to Khoordah.

71. As there must be a Jail of some sort at Khoordah in which to confine the prisoners sentenced to short periods by the Deputy Magistrate there stationed, as the experiment of confining at that place the prisoners sentenced by the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals has answered, and as I perfectly recollect the great mortality which occasionally took place amongst Hill people in the Cuttack Jail, I recommend that the Khoordah Jail should be kept up, and I would erect one good ward of masonry capable of containing fifty prisoners.

72. Women are never, under any circumstances, confined in this Jail. It is entirely unfit for their reception.

73. In the general ward, windows with iron bars should be opened to the East.

74. The new strong ward might be placed where the proposed new Hospital is placed in the plan submitted by the Judge of Cuttack with his letter of the 30th April. A new Hospital will not be necessary.

POOREE PILGRIM HOSPITAL.

75. This Institution, which is an Hospital and Dispensary, is supported by the Government. The cost of the existing establishment is Rupees 234 per mensem.

76. It is a building 294 feet long by 20 wide. The ward for men is divided from the ward for women by merely a canvass screen, and the ward for women is within 40 feet of the public road, and entirely exposed. There are no female attendants in the establishment, though in June 1853, sixty women, and in July 1853, twenty-two women were admitted. The monthly average of patients since October 1851, has

been men twenty-eight, women eight. In order to make the Hospital fit for the reception of women, except those in the very lowest state of moral degradation, a part of the long ward ought to be divided off by a wall in the manner shown in the annexed sketch, and surrounded by a wall high enough to make it private, and not so high as to exclude the air, and a female attendant should be appointed. It appeared to me that there should be a nurse and a matrannee. The Surgeon represented that he thought a matrannee, on such a salary as would secure the services of a useful person, would be sufficient; but seeing that the average number of female patients is between eight and nine, and that at times there are as many as sixty in Hospital, I think there should be a nurse and a matrannee permanently attached to the Hospital. I would recommend a salary of Rupees 20 per mensem for the nurse; probably, with this sum, the services of a Portuguese woman, with no caste prejudices, may be obtained.

77. On the West side of the Hospital there are bamboos and other trees and shrubs only 35 feet from the building, which effectually exclude the air. I would recommend that 65 feet of ground be taken possession of on this side of the building, to be added to the Hospital compound, and enclosed with a wooden railing.

78. The Surgeon recommends that seven sky-lights should be opened in the roof of the building for the sake of ventilation. They appear to be necessary, for the Hospital is always crowded at the hottest season of the year. There are but twenty-five bedsteads; twenty-five more should be allowed.

MARINE.

79. The Marine at Pooree consists of three surf boats and a boat's crew. The boats were built in August 1852. They are in good condition. The crew receive Rupees 2-8 each. When not wanted for the boats, they are employed in pulling the Cutcherree punkahs and other miscellaneous work. The crew should be kept in practice, for it is practice alone that can make an efficient boatman. I directed the Collector to have them practiced at least once a month.

CIVIL BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

80. The Offices provided for the Magistrate and Collector, Assistant and Deputy Collector, are commodious and well-arranged; but I cannot say that I found the public buildings generally in good order. In the Collector's Office and in the Record room, the beams are not all safe. In the Moonsiff's Office I found one *beam on the ground* and the roof in a dangerous state. In the Circuit House, one door is altogether gone, and a second is hanging by one hinge. Iron corrodes so fast, and wood so soon decays, exposed as they are here to salt damp, that I think a thin coat of paint, every second year, to the doors and beams of all Government buildings, might be advantageous.

81. Two sky-lights are much required in the Record rooms of the Collector's Office, which, from high almirahs being ranged in rows four deep, are so dark, that in many parts of the rooms it is impossible to read or write at noon.

82. The Civil Surgeon represents that seven sky-lights are required in the Pilgrim Hospital. Under that head I have mentioned the alterations required in the buildings. I think four sky-lights would suffice.

83. The Moonsiff's Office is very badly situated. It stands by the side of the road close to the Attara Nullah Gate, and was formerly the Office of the Collector of Pilgrim Tax. It was well to place the Collector of that Tax where the Tax could be most conveniently collected; but it is the very last place in which a Civil Judge should sit. Always uncomfortable, at the time of the great Jattras it must be quite intolerable. All the Pilgrims from the North, both coming and going, pass about 25 feet from the Moonsiff's chair! The dust of their feet and the stench of their heated bodies must be stifling, and they say the room, sometimes for hours, is so dark from the passing crowd, that business is interrupted. Moreover, the distance from the other Offices—one-half miles—is inconvenient. I recommend that the building should be sold, and accommodation for the Moonsiff be provided near the other Cutcherries. Two rooms added to the West end of the Collector's Cutcherry for the Moonsiff's use would afford ample accommodation.

84. In a petition presented to me by a considerable number of Zemindars and others, one of the requests preferred was that the Moonsiff's Office should be removed as I have proposed.

85. There is no place at the Sudder Thannah in which prisoners can be secured. All must either be placed in the stocks, or allowed to escape if it suits them to try. I recommend that a room of masonry, capable of containing six or seven persons, should be erected. The Thannah consists of a few mud huts of the commonest description, with on one side a broad open verandah, the walls of which are beautified with a little white-wash. In this business is transacted.

86. The Embankments in this District measure 273 miles, on nineteen different Rivers, all branches of the Mahanuddee, which is a mountain torrent of much the same character as the Damoodah. The people complain greatly of the state of the Embankments, and it is true that floods happen continually, indeed they happen whenever the Rivers fill. As represented by the Collector, Sluices are quite as necessary as Embankments, and in consequence of there not being a sufficiency of Sluices, a mischievous system has prevailed of making secret Nullahs of tiles through the Embankments, by which means water, when wasted, is procured for irrigation at the risk of the destruction of the Embankments when the floods come down.

87. The Collector represents that if a regular system was introduced, instead of the present miserable patch-work, and Sluices made when required, there is no reason why breaches should ever occur in his District; but seeing that the Mahanuddee sometimes rises 18 feet in twenty-four hours, and runs with very great velocity, it is difficult to say what works would be necessary in order to prevent inundation. At present the Embankments are no protection; it would be better to abandon them at once, and grant remissions whenever injury may be sustained, than to continue to lay out money on works which never stand.

88. Annexed is a Statement showing the number of breaches in the Pooree Embankments during the last ten years, and the sum annually expended on repairs.

89. The works are, some of them, of great magnitude, not *less than thirty feet high*, but constructed with no regard to Science and with no attempt at a uniform level. The protection of the Country is most difficult, for the beds of the Rivers afford *less* water-way as they approach the Sea. Engineering Science of the first order is necessary, and of late years the works have often been in the hands of Officers of no Science at all.

90. I recommend that for two years there should be a separate Executive Engineer for the Pooree District. His first care must be to survey all the Embankments, and having ascertained, by the taking of levels and examination of the Country, which are required, to place them in a state of complete efficiency, and to build such Sluices as he may consider necessary. This work, with the metalling of the Juggernauth Road, the reconstruction of that part which has been carried into the Koakye River, and the erection of several Bridges which are much required, and the alterations ordered and proposed in the Jail at Pooree, will give an active Officer occupation for full two years, for every foot of the 273 miles of Embankments must be examined by himself. I beg most emphatically to represent that it is worse than useless employing invalid Serjeants and persons of that class in such duties. The immediate want in this Province is *Scientific* arrangement. The Divisions should, for a time, be reduced to such a size, that the Scientific Officers will be able themselves to see that the works are not executed in a style of which a Mahratee mistree would have been ashamed.

EDUCATION.—POOREE SCHOOL.

91. Up to this time the Pooree School has been merely a Vernacular School; the only expense, a Teacher, on Rupees 20 per mensem. Henceforward it is to be an English School. An English Master has been appointed on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem. English was introduced by means of a subscription of the residents in October 1851, and the number of Scholars quickly rose from 32 to 75. The Collector having given employment to six boys taught at the School, admission is eagerly

sought, and there are as many as can be accommodated, most of them being young boys of an age to derive full advantage from the improved constitution of the School.

92. I find that of the 75 boys who attend, 40 are the children of the Native Officers on the different Establishments, and 35 are the children of the Zemindars, &c., of the District. There is not one connected with the Priests or other Officers of the Temple.

93. The School room, which was built by subscription, is small and badly situated. It stands in the street through which the Pilgrims pass to the Temple, and in which all the ceremonial processions connected with the Jattras take place. I would recommend the removal of the School to a spot nearer the Sands, where the European Officers reside, and where all the public Offices, except the Moonsiff's, are situated. A new School room on a suitable plan should be erected by the Government.

94. As represented by the Collector, the demand for education among the Ooreeahs is at present small enough. Their Literature, till within these few years, consisted of fables and romances connected with their religion scratched on palm leaves. The utmost ambition was to know enough of the language to conduct the business of the Courts, and I cannot say that it is otherwise now. Two or three little Works have been translated; but the Ooreeah books in existence may be read through in a few days!

95. The establishment of an English School, and the employment of those educated in it, may create a demand for education, and assuredly there is no District within the British dominions in which the general diffusion of English would have so many advantages. Ignorance and superstition are nowhere stronger. Those speaking Ooreeah are so few in number, and so poor, there never can be an extensive Ooreeah Literature, for there is not that wherewith it could be supported.

96. Till English shall be the language of the Courts and of the people, justice must be administered either in a language unknown to the people or unknown to the Judge, for the Authorities, with a very

few exceptions, never have been, and never will be acquainted with Ooreeah. I have always considered it a misfortune that Hindoostanee was not introduced into the Courts instead of Ooreeah. A considerable section of the people understands Hindoostanee. Ooreeahs go all over Hindoostan in search of Pilgrims, or in search of bread. Many teach their children Hindoostanee to fit them for callings in which a knowledge of that language is necessary to success. The Mahomedan population all speak Hindoostanee. Had Hindoostanee been introduced, the Ooreeahs would have partaken in the advantages of the rapidly rising Literature in that language; they would always have had public Officers among them acquainted with the language used in their Courts, and so large a portion of the people would have thoroughly understood all that passed in the Courts, that the remainder could have had no difficulty in becoming acquainted with the proceedings. As it is, while the Hindoostanees and the Bengalees are progressing in knowledge and acquirements, the Ooreeahs must stand still, and must always have public Officers ignorant of the language of those whom they examine, and in which their proceedings are recorded. But I fear it is too late for change. We must look to the far distant time when the fruit of the seed now sown shall spread far and wide, and English shall be the language of the Courts and the people.

POST OFFICE.

97. The entire establishment between Cuttack and Pooree is under the Post Master at Cuttack. The Post Master of Pooree, on the 11th May last, proposed that the control of the establishment should be transferred to the Pooree Office. He at the same time proposed an increase of establishment, and the division of the distance (49 miles) into seven stages instead of five, and also that a Dâk Mohurir should be stationed at Khoordah.

98. On a reference to the Post Master at Cuttack, he concurred with the Pooree Post Master in the propriety of the transfer, and recommended that there should be six stages, as the bags are always very

light. He saw no occasion to shorten the stages to seven miles. He agreed in the propriety of establishing a Mohurir at Khoordah on a salary of Rupees 5 per mensem.

99. At present the Dâk runners have to carry the bags nearly 10 miles. If the stages are increased from five to six, they will have each $8\frac{1}{6}$ miles; if increased to seven stages, each will have 7 miles. The bags are always light. It matters very little whether the Pooree Dâk is half an hour earlier or later. I recommend that the control of the Dâk in the Pooree District be transferred to the Pooree Post Master, that the stages between Cuttack and Pooree be increased from five to six, and that a Dâk Mohurir, on Rupees 5 per mensem, be allowed at Khoordah, where there is a good deal of business which has hitherto been performed by the Police Mohurir.

100. The Authorities also desire to transfer Rupees 6 per annum, now paid to Boatmen on the Rivers at Bulwuntah, Balkattee, and Jankabiepore, to the Boatmen on the Kujooree. This entails no increase of expense, and may be sanctioned.

101. In this Agency Salt is made by means of solar evaporation, as well as by boiling brine. Last year 4,51,000 "kurkutch" or solar evaporation Salt, was made. It is all sold for consumption in the District, Sumbulpore and the Tributary Mehals, at Rupee 1-8 per maund. In the two last years the sales were as follows:—

	1851.	1852.
For District consumption	93,717	93,853
Sent to Cuttack	28,578	77,803
To Sumbulpore	48,877	38,530
To Tributary Estates	25,657	40,809

102. It has been mentioned above that the population of the District is 500,963. At 8 seers per head per annum, 93,853 maunds, the quantity sold last year, is supply for 4,69,265 persons, leaving 31,698 persons consumers of smuggled Salt. In a producing District this must be pronounced very satisfactory. Of course the Census included all

those engaged in the manufacture who cannot reasonably be expected to buy the taxed article.

103. The boiled Salt is all exported to Calcutta, there being no demand for it in the District except on occasions when, in consequence of wet seasons, "kurkutch" is not procurable.

104. Seven or eight lakhs of maunds of "kurkutch" could be made and landed at Calcutta at about Rupees 46 per 100 maunds. It would be advantageous to the District, and might tend to keep down prices in Bengal if Merchants were allowed to contract for the manufacture of "kurkutch" Salt at Pooree and to import it into Bengal, paying the duty of Rupees 250 per 100 levied on foreign Salt.

105. The highest rate at which the boiled Salt has been stored during the last six years is Rupees 55-7-8; the lowest is Rupees 49-5-4. It cannot be made at less cost. The highest rate for kurkutch has been Rupees 53-3-1; the lowest, Rupees 28-13-7. In favorable years if the order were to be unlimited, it might be manufactured at a considerably lower rate, and although in appearance less pure than boiled Salt, it is much preferred by all classes in this part of the Country.

* * * * * *

HENRY RICKETTS.

Purport of a Petition presented by the Zemindars of Pooree, with remarks on the same.

1*st* & 2*nd*.—That Regulation XXXI. of 1841, under which there is no appeal from a sentence of fine of 50 Rupees and imprisonment for fifteen days, be repealed.	Quite inadmissible.
3*rd*.—That appeals in criminal cases should be heard by the Commissioner, instead of the Judge, because the Judge, from want of leisure, cannot dispose of appeals before the expiration of the sentence appealed against.	I called for a Statement showing in how many cases, since the 1st January 1852, orders had been passed after the expiration of the term of imprisonment awarded. The Return (annexed) shows that in six cases the term had expired before orders were passed.
4*th*.—That in criminal cases poor prosecutors should receive from the accused their expenses, and the half of any fine imposed.	Magistrates have discretionary power to allow poor witnesses their expenses, and Act XVI. of 1850 provides that a fine may be inflicted and the proceeds thereof distributed to those who have suffered.
5*th*.—That Regulation V. of 1840 be repealed, and all ignorant witnesses sworn on the Ganges water or Mahapersad, as previous to the enactment of that Law.	Quite inadmissible.
6*th*.—That Zemindars should be allowed to dismiss Chowkedars without the sanction of the Officers of Police.	Wholly inadmissible.
7*th*.—That corporal punishment should be inflicted on dacoits and thieves.	Ditto
8*th*.—That the value of stolen property not recovered should be realized by the sale of the property of the parties convicted of the robbery.	It does not appear unreasonable that a convicted thief should be compelled, if it be practicable, to make good the value of the property stolen, if the property itself be not recovered; but in this Country, if such were the Law, the value of the property stolen would always be overstated, and attempts would frequently be made to procure the conviction of innocent parties, in order to make their property answerable.

9*th*.—That the Judges and Sudder Ameen do not employ Juries.	The Judge represents that he has been deterred from employing Juries by the difficulty of obtaining capable persons in whom suitors have any confidence, and that in all ordinary cases, he sees no advantage in departing from the ordinary course.
10*th*.—That Civil cases above Rupees 5,000 and under one lakh of Rupees should be heard by the Principal Sudder Ameen, in appeal by the Judge, and in special appeal by the Sudder Court.	It is for the Legislature to determine whether any alteration of the existing Law is necessary. This is no local grievance.
11*th*.—That the Sudder Court should admit all cases appealed.	Ditto.
12*th*.—That expense of precedents produced by parties in Civil suits should be included in the costs.	The Judge reports that it never has been usual in this Court to include in the costs the expense of Stamps in which proofs are engrossed; but he thinks the presiding Officer should have a discretion to include such costs, and he will take an early opportunity of obtaining the opinion of the Sudder Court on the subject.
13*th*.—That the Stamp duty should be decreased on all documents except petitions of plaint and miscellaneous petitions.	This is not a local grievance.
14*th*.—That the Moonsiff's office should be removed to a spot near the other Cutcherries.	This I have proposed.
15*th*.—That the Settlement should be revised, whenever requested, with a view to reduction of jummah, should the revision show that imposed to be excessive, that in all cases malikana at the rate of 50 per cent should be allowed, that in seasons of calamity claims to remissions of the Zemindars should not be granted, but that they should be compelled to make suitable remissions to their ryots.	The Settlement was made after the most careful and patient investigation. I would allow no revision; but should a Zemindar find himself unable to meet the demand of the Settlement, I would release him from his engagement, and take his estate into khas management, allowing him at first 5 per cent malikana only. Any further concession to depend on the state on which the Mehal may be found. Should it be clearly proved that a mistake was made at the Settlement or that deterioration has taken place, which the proprietor could not have prevented, the allowance might be on a more liberal scale.

16*th.*—That the Collector should be vested with authority to make inquiries as to the repairs of Embankments and Sluices.

This has been done.

17*th.*—That all sub-tenures should be sold for arrears twice in the year, as Putnee tenures are in Bengal.

A draft Act has been submitted by the Board making tenure saleable in execution of summary decrees at any season of the year. I see no reason why all tenures secured to the owners for the term of the Settlement should not be sold for arrears in the manner desired; an Act of the Legislature would be necessary.

18*th.*—That the Dustuck system should be abolished, and estates be sold for arrears on the 1st June and 1st December.

The Dustuck system has been abolished, though the orders have not yet reached *Cuttack*.

19*th.*—That demand of the Putwarries' Papers should cease.

This will be recommended.

20*th.*—That lakraj lands under 10 beegahs which have been resumed should be relinquished.

This is not necessary.

HENRY RICKETTS.

STATEMENT of Number of Appeals decided or struck off the File of the Session Judge, after the expiration of the sentence, appealed from during the period intervening the 1st January 1852 and 31st October 1853.

1 Names of Appellants.	2 Date of Sentence appealed from.	3 Date of presentation of Petition of Appeal to Magistrate.	4 Date of receipt of Petition of Appeal by Session Judge.	5 Date of receipt of Nuthee by Session Judge.	6 Date of decision of Appeal.	7 REMARKS.
Dhooroopram ..	1 month's imprisonment. 28th January 1852.	3rd Feb. 1852	7th Feb. 1852	12th Feb. 1852	24th March 1852	Session Judge engaged in Sessions duty from 12th February to 17th March 1852, and in addition thereto 34 Foujdarry appeals were disposed of during the latter month.
Sunatun Paneegrahee, &c.	20 Rupees fine or 16 days' imprisonment. 4th June 1852.	14th June ,,	———	28th June ,,	30th July ,,	Session Judge engaged in Sessions and Criminal duties, 15 days in the month of July. Only 6 days remained prior to the expiration of the sentence on receipt of the Nuthee.
Hurry Raot, &c. ...	2 months' imprisonment. 25th June 1852.	5th July ,,	———	23rd July ,,	29th Aug. ,,	39 Foujdarry appeals were disposed of in July and 17 in August, and it must have been through oversight that this case was not decided, as I take up prisoner's cases first as a general rule.
Gurood Mullick ...	1 month's imprisonment. 28th August 1852.	10th Sept. ,,	20th Sept. 1852	28th Sept. ,,	29th Oct. ,,	Magistrate directed to expedite transmission of Nuthees in future, sentence having expired on date of receipt of Nuthee. 21 appeals were disposed in September and 24 in October.
Mokoond Bullub Kundyt.	1 month's imprisonment. 9th October 1852.	15th Oct. ,,	27th Oct. ,,	6th Nov. ,,	16th Nov. ,,	Only 3 days remained prior to the expiration of the sentence on receipt of this Nuthee.
Bhagbut Chowdry ...	1 month's imprisonment. 24th March 1853.	15th April ,,	15th April ,,	19th April ,,	2nd May ,,	Magistrate ordered to send Nuthees with petition of appeal in future. Only 5 days remained prior to expiration of sentence on receipt of Nuthee. *N. B.*—Column 4 appertains to Zillah Cuttack only. It was formerly customary to forward the petition of appeal without the Nuthee in the first instance, and to wait till the Nuthee was called for, which was always done immediately; but finding that delay and inconvenience was thereby experienced, I ordered the Nuthees to be forwarded with the petitions.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S OFFICE, ZILLAH CUTTACK,
The 5th November 1853.

M. R. GILMORE,
Sessions Judge,

MADRAS PILGRIM RAJAH vs. SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNATH.

On the 30th April, Rajah Munnee Raj Deo, a highly respectable Zemindar from the Madras territory, complained to the Magistrate of Pooree, that the Superintendent of the Temple of Juggernath, in contravention of a sunnud which he produced, would not allow him the usual facilities of worship for the females of his family (called "Shood,"*) without payment of a sum of money. The Mooktar of the Superintendent admitted the sunnud, but denied the asking for a present, or prevention of the Pilgrim performing his worship in the usual way. The Superintendent was admonished not to annoy respectable Pilgrims like the complainant, who was referred to the Civil Court. On the 4th May the Pilgrim again petitioned, representing that he had come from a great distance, that he had now been waiting nine days without being able to effect his object, and that if he went away without performing his worship he would be for ever disgraced, and he therefore prayed that he might have the aid of the Police for the protection of the females of his family. He was informed that no special orders could be issued, but the Darogah would be instructed to afford all necessary protection. This led to a complaint from the Superintendent that the Darogah was going to interfere with the management of the Temple, which he was positively forbid to do, and in reply to a report from the Darogah that he was ready to afford protection to the Pilgrim, but that he wished him to clear the Temple for him, and requesting instructions he was told not to interfere and that the Pilgrim might sue for damages in the Civil Court. I subsequently had the accompanying correspondence brought to my notice, and receiving daily complaints from the Pilgrim of the hardship of his case, I told him that if he was prepared to prove that the non-fulfilment of his worship was caused by his not complying with the Superintendent's demand of a present, I would interfere, and on the 12th May he presented a petition, stating the entire circumstances of the case, and that the Superintendent demanded Rupees 600 before he would allow the "Shood." The petition was corroborated on oath, and the circumstances were substantiated by three witnesses and much more strongly by the fact of the Pilgrim having been

* Explained in the accompanying correspondence.

detained at great personal inconvenience, for nearly three weeks, at the hottest season of the year, without having effected his object. The complaint was met by the Superintendent by a simple denial of what had been stated.

Finding that Regulation X. of 1840 had never been translated into either Ooreeah or Bengalee, I carefully explained its provisions to the Mooktears of the Superintendent, and passed an order that as he might possibly have acted under a misconception, or in ignorance of the Law, further opportunity should be allowed him of permitting the Pilgrim to perform his worship; and on the following day, finding that he still persisted in refusing it, I fined him Rupees 200 for a breach of Act X. of 1840, and informed him that I should renew the fine upon every fresh complaint of the Pilgrim proved in due form.

The Pilgrim was then allowed to perform his worship, and the Superintendent appealed to the Sessions Judge who, on the 23rd July, confirmed my order. Meanwhile a correspondence had ensued regarding the proper designation of the offence in the Monthly Criminal Statements, which resulted in the Letter, dated 19th August, (of which Copy is annexed) from the Nizamut Adawlut, and on the 14th September, the Superintendent appealed to the Sudder Court. On the 18th the Court (present Mr. J. R. Colvin) on the *ex-parte* appeal of the Superintendent, supported by copies of the proceedings of the Magistrate and Sessions Judge, without calling for the record, or giving notice to the opposite party, or to the Government Vakeel, passed the following decision :—

"Since from the circumstances of this case obtaining money by force or intimidation or using any other description of compulsion or violence towards any person is not proved, no fact is established punishable in the Criminal Department, consequently the orders of the subordinate Courts must be reversed. Let it, however, be understood that if any one considers himself entitled to complain on the score of right against the Superintendent regarding matters within his jurisdiction connected with the Temple, he can bring his suit, according to rule, in the Civil Court."

The intent of Act X. of 1840, according to the preamble, is "to abolish the exaction of all taxes or fees upon Pilgrims, and to transfer the charge of the Temple to a Hindu Superintendent under a full responsibility to the established Courts of Justice for the redress of any violence or wrong upon the application of any party interested."

The offence charged against the Khoordah Rajah in this case was extortion contrary to the provisions of Act X. of 1840, and of this he was convicted by the Magistrate, whose order was confirmed in appeal by the Sessions Judge. Setting aside the question of the legality under Act XXXI. of 1841 of the reversal of this sentence *by the Nizamut Adawlut* without calling for the record, it seems strange that when a man of rank had come many hundred miles for a particular object, the non-fulfilment of which would involve him in disgrace and render his journey futile, the acts of the Superintendent, by which he was prevented fulfilling this object, unless he consented to certain illegal terms, should not, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, constitute a criminal offence, nor evidence the use of any description of compulsion towards any person, though a large party of Pilgrims were thereby subjected to the greatest possible annoyance, to escape which any moderate exaction would readily have been submitted to; if this be not compulsion, it would, I think, be very difficult to say what is.

EDMOND DRUMMOND,
Magistrate.

STATEMENT of Breaches, the Cost of Repair and Amount of Yearly Estimates.

Division.	Year.	No. of Breaches.	Cubic Feet.	Amount of Earth-work including Sodding.	Amount of Estimate, including Inspection Bungalows, &c.	Remarks.
Southern Division	1841-42	4	47,355′	52 0 7¾	3,331 5 3¼	During these eight years of Captain Rigby's incumbency, the breaches were few and varied in number as the floods were more or less heavy. The Embankments were kept in efficient repair at an average yearly expenditure of Rupees 11,560-0-0.
Ditto ...	1842-43	121	5,63,459′	619 3 5¾	14,094 0 6	
Ditto ...	1843-44	53	1,28,866′-3″	141 9 10¾	10,041 1 7¼	
Ditto ...	1844-45	11	25,368′	27 14 0	9,489 13 3¾	
Ditto ...	1845-46	..	....	....	18,389 10 3	
Ditto ...	1846-47	..	....	.. .. ..	15,398 10 1	
Ditto ...	1847-48	..	....	.. .. ..	10,034 10 4	
Ditto ...	1848-49	..	....	.. .. ..	11,740 0 0	
Ditto ...	1849-50	2	4,127′	5 12 9	2,576 14 5	Captain Rigby's successors during the next two seasons, considering (I suppose) the Embankments useless, or *carried away with a zeal for the interest of Government*, decreased the annual expenditure in two seasons by the very large amount of Rs. 18,300-0-0.
Ditto ...	1850-51	10	1,74,007′	90 4 0½	2,243 9 6	
Ditto ...	1851-52	43	4,48,929′	405 3 10	13,476 1 11½	The above ill-judged measure tended to increase the number of breaches yearly, and no amount of patchwork would suffice to give consistent Sections; and the result of important Embankments being so grossly neglected has been 288 breaches, the greater number extensive, and a scene of inundation that requires to be seen to be understood. Nothing but a systematic and scientific repair of these important Embankments would suffice to prevent another such flood as that of 1852-53 sweeping away the whole.
Ditto ...	1852-53	119	16,29,047′	1,255 11 7	12,905 5 1	
Ditto ...	1853-54	228	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	

Executive Engineer's Office, Cuttack,
The 12th November 1853.

(Signed) W. D. SHORT, *Lieutenant*,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Cuttack Division.

REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT OF BALASORE.

MEMORANDUM of Proposals contained in this Report.

PARA. 18.—That Putwaree Papers should no longer be demanded.

„ 22.—That two Sky-lights should be opened in the Collector's Office.

„ 23.—That in future in all rooms, *built especially* for records, the floors should be covered with zinc, and the beams be of iron.

„ 31.—That the jumma of Talook Noanund be decreased to Rupees 995-10.

„ 32.—That the system of allowing a share of the Tullubana levied on defaulters to certain Amlah, be prohibited.

„ 45.—That the Salary of Mohurrirs of Native Thannahs be raised to Rupees 25.

„ 47.—That a Thannah Office of Masonry be built at Balasore.

„ 67.—That a Survey be made of the Coast, and an estimate prepared of the expense necessary to keep out the Sea from the boundary of Kunka to Chooramun and from the Balasore to the Panchpara Rivers.

„ 73.—That the Wings of the Bridge at Nunneojoree should be lengthened and large stones thrown down on the lower side of the Bridge to prevent the foundation being undermined by the rush of water.

„ 85.—That Rupees 2,000 out of the sum at credit of the Balasore Ferry Fund be allotted to the Balasore Pilgrim Hospital.

„ 86.—That the Head Quarters of the Paik Corps should be at Balasore, rather than at Cuttack.

„ 92.—That 1½ per cent. on the sum he has saved the Government by his excellent superintendency of the Salt export, be awarded to Mr. Alfred Bond, Assistant to the Salt Agent at Balasore.

„ 98.—That the Salaries of Golah Darogahs be raised.

„ 107.—That an account be kept of the passengers at Rajghat on the Subernreeka, and on the Mohanuddee with a view to relinquishing the tax on foot passengers.

„ 112.—That all Public Officers in the Province be directed to report, once a year, to their respective Official Superiors, that in writing Ooryah, the words are not all strung together, but separated from each other as in Bengalee and English.

„ 113.—That English be taught in the Bhadruck School, and that the Ooryah Books now used in the Government Schools be printed by the thousand in the cheapest form and distributed to the indigenous Village Schools.

„ 114.—That 30 Biggahs of land be given to Kesoram, Jemadar, and 10 Biggahs each to two Sepoys, invalided from the Balasore Paik Company for life in Talook Noanund, the property of Government.

(Signed) HENRY RICKETTS.

REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT OF BALASORE.

GENERAL.

1. Balasore or the Northern Division of Cuttack contains, including Pergunnahs Futtehabad and Bhellarachour on the North bank of the Sooburnreeka River, 12,65,825 Acres or 1,977 square miles.—The population is said to be 5,00,000.

2. The Estates paying revenue are 1,140. The jumma of the District is Rupees 3,89,182-6-0, so that the average revenue paid by each Estate is Rupees 341.

3. There are only four Estates paying a sudder jumma above Rupees 10,000. Seven paying between 5 and 10,000, and sixty-six paying above 1,000 and less than 5,000, of these 77 considerable Estates, fifty have been held by the present proprietors for above 25 years.

4. Of the 1,140 proprietors, 393 reside on their Estates, and 747 are non-residents, 1,053 are Hindoos, 75 are Mahomedans, 12 are held by Government. There is not a European Land-holder in the District. None of the Zemindars of the Northern part of the District have received an education out of the common routine. Puddumlochun Mundul, a resident of Balasore, who is an enterprising merchant, and has lately become a considerable landed proprietor, is in many respects much

Mehal Deenamardinga	42	7	3	Sold by Government Orders. Transferred to Midnapore.
Putnee Oolundazesahee	97	4	11	
Putnee Mister Koochur	8	1	7	
Khas Mehal Muddoo-soodunpore	5	12	10	
Mehal Beerso	755	0	0	
Talook Noanund ..	15,076	13	11	
Juggernath Road ..	141	12	5	
Khas Mehal Nurhur-reepore	24	9	11	
Lawarees ZoolfcarKhan (2 Mehals)	0	12	0	
Acct. Rebtee Bewah..	1	1	0	
Aurung Kotkatta ..	16	0	0	

in advance of his countrymen in knowledge and in the liberality of his opinions. In the South part of this District, Bindo Madub Bose and Radha Madub Bose, who hold charge of Estates, were educated at the Hindoo College. From the absence of litigation on their Estates the management must be good, but no advance in the system of agriculture is anywhere observable.

5. Sugar, Cotton and Tobacco are produced in small quantities in different parts of the District, but only sufficient for home consumption; there is no export. The quantity of each is said to have increased since the settlement, but there is no authentic record.

6. There was an Indigo Factory at Jellasore in the Soobernreeka River, but it did not answer and has been given up since 1835.

7. As in the two other Divisions of the Province the staple produce is Paddy, which is exported in considerable quantities. From 1836 to 1843, the exports amounted to 18,94,332 giving an yearly average of 2,36,800 Maunds. From 1845 to 1852 the exports have been 53,37,822 Maunds being an average of 6,67,300 nearly treble. Besides this, a considerable quantity is exported by land to Midnapore. In 1831 there were but 56 vessels belonging to the Port, there are now 167, notwithstanding the loss of 44 in the gale of October 1851. The chief Bazar of the Town, which, 15 years ago, was composed of, for the most part, mud huts, contains now several handsome buildings, and the houses and temples of the Native Merchants are greatly improved. There is every sign of increasing wealth and comfort, and the Estates North of Balasore, which for some years after the hurricanes of 1831 and 1832 remained for the most part waste, are again becoming cultivated. The Collector instances seven, in which, when first settled, there were only 261 biggahs cultivated; at the last Settlement the cultivation had increased to 2,043 biggahs.

	Maunds.
1853-54	3,92,279
1854-55	4,39,731
1855-56	5,75,347
1856-57	7,28,453
1857-58	*3,69,180
	25,04,990
Annual average	5,00,950

* Year of scarcity.

LAND REVENUE.

8. The Land Revenue of the District is Rupees 3,89,182-6 paid by 1,140 Zemindars, of these 608 pay their Revenue directly into the Collector's Treasury, 532 pay to the Deputy Collector stationed at Bhuddruck. The 532 Mehals are composed of one large Estate, belonging to the Government which is held khas, 525 Mehals, the jummah of which is less than Rupees 200, and six Mehals, the jummah of which is above Rupees 200, the proprietors of which requested to be allowed to pay their Revenue in that Treasury.

9. Here, as in Cuttack, representations were made that the assessment was more than the lands would bear, and I made enquiries of the same nature as those instituted at Cuttack.

10. From 1832-33 to 1841-42 three Estates were sold, the price realized was only three times the sudder jummah. From 1842-43 to 1851-52 12 Estates were sold, they realized six times the sudder jummah of the Estates settled previous to May 1840, when the increased Malikana allowance was sanctioned, five have been sold, the price was a fraction less than six times the sudder jummah.

1852-53....	0	..	0	0	0
1853-54....	4	..	5,013	0	0
1854-55....	2	..	3,685	0	0
1855-56....	2	..	2,930	0	0
1856-57....	1	..	420	0	0
1857-58....	2	..	2,860	0	0
Total.	11	..	14,908	0	0
Average	..	..	1,355	4	4

11. From 1832-33 to 1841-42 the remissions of Revenue amounted to Rupees 9,24,176-10-2, from 1842-43 to 1851-52 they were only Rupees 1,02,870-1-8.

12. From 1840-41 to 1845-46 the remittances of Treasure to Calcutta were Rupees 5,67,893-7-9 being an average of Rupees 94,648, from 1846-47 to 1852-53 the remittances were Rupees 18,98,995-1-2 being an average of Rupees 2,68,427.

13. Since the completion of the Settlement in 1843 thirteen Mehals have been under the Court of Wards. In ten the jummah of the Settlement has not been realized, in three the average collections

have exceeded the jummah of the Settlement, there have been no Mehals in this District under attachment by the Courts.

14. It will be observed that the results are much the same as in Cuttack. The value of property when brought to public sale has trebled, that cultivation has spread in this District, is acknowledged by all, no one pretends to deny it, but remissions commensurate with the losses have not been granted, and, as in the two other Divisions the embankments have been neglected, but the works of that nature in Balasore are on a very small scale compared with those in Cuttack and Pooree, and cultivation does not so much depend upon them, consequently the complaints on this score in this District are not as loud as they are in Cuttack and Pooree.

15. This year, losses have been sustained, caused by inundation and drought. There was scarcely any rain till September, and then, there was a flood.

16. Since the Settlement, eighty Mehals have at different times, and for different periods, been held khas, and managed by Government Officers. In twenty-six Mehals the collections have fallen short of the jummah assessed at the Settlement. In fifty-six Mehals the collections exceeded the Settlement jummah. This is confirmatory of the general impression, that upon the whole, the Settlement is lighter in Balasore than in Cuttack.

17. There are only five Mehals now held khas in Balasore. In three there has been a trifling decrease in the Settlement jummah, in two a trifling increase. So trifling on both sides 79·15, and 17·14, as to show that the jummah of the Settlement was not inappropriate. These Mehals should be given up to the proprietors, if they will take them with Malikana at 40 per cent.

	Settlement Jummah.	*Jummah Collected in 1857-58.*
In 1858—1 Mehal Kherree Mouza Nurhurreepore..	26-10-0.	24-9-11.

18. The Collector of the District agrees with the authorities of the other Districts that the demand for Putwaree Papers should cease, and

the Canoongoes be dismissed. The system prevalent in Cuttack and Pooree has also obtained here. Only those who have filed papers proposed instituting Summary suits; and a late Collector, Mr. South, having directed that no time should be wasted in classing and arranging papers which he considered of no value, the Officers of the Collectorship cannot even tell me what Zemindars have filed their papers and what have not.

19. I found the records admirably arranged, but there are many useless papers to be destroyed; a list of which is under preparation.

20. As on examining the bundles I found two, partly worm-eaten, I desired a strict examination to be made, the result of which was the discovery of worms in several bundles containing records of the Settlement. In each bundle the worms had been generated in some course paper used by the Deputy Collectors. The Collector was directed to separate the bundles from the other papers and to submit to the Commissioner an estimate of making copies of the papers injured.

21. I have, under the head "Jails," recommended that the authorities should be positively prohibited from using the inferior paper made in the Jails, or that the Jail authorities should be directed to make paper fit to be used for public records, which none of the paper made in these Jails is. There cannot be worse economy than the use of paper of such a description, and it is universally the practice.

22. Two sky-lights are required in the Collector's Office, so placed, as to throw light into four rooms, and a verandah to the South is necessary. The Collector sometime ago recommended the verandah, he did not sufficiently explain how necessary it was, and the Board refused to support the proposal. But the rooms to the South are all either filled with papers or with writers, and with the strong South winds which prevail at this place, without a verandah, either the rooms must be darkened by shutting the doors, or the papers and the people there employed must get wet. There is now a thatched verandah to a part of the building, it should be removed, and a pucka verandah be built

the whole length of the building, wide enough to prevent the rain beating in.

23. As is the case everywhere the record-keepers complained of white ants, though there must be many specifics for keeping white ants out of floors, and as many for keeping them out of timbers, we still continue to build rooms for the special purpose of record-rooms without taking any precaution against white ants. We find every where zinc sheets, stone saucer plates of tin, coats of grease, coats of tar and other inefficient remedies, and still when a new record-room is wanted no attempt is made to keep the enemy out of the building. If there are no cheaper remedies, the beams of all rooms, *built for records*, should be of iron, and the floors should be laid with sheets of *zinc all* over.

ABKAREE.

24. As mentioned in my Report on Pooree and Cuttack it has been proposed to transfer the Abkaree Department to the Collectors. Moonshee Abdool Rouf, the Abkaree Superintendent, will be pensioned, and the duties performed by the Collector and Deputy Collectors under him.

25. The new system has existed in this district six years. On a comparison with the last six years of the Collector's management, there is an increase of Rupees 24,861-1-0 in the Opium Department, and a loss of Rupees 9,497-13-0 in the other Departments, the net-gain being Rupees 15,364-4-0.

26. The use of Opium has greatly increased. It is the only drug consumed in any quantity. Gunja, which, as I have mentioned, is universally taken in Cuttack and Pooree is not approved of here. By all accounts, used in moderation, Gunja is not only not injurious, but contributes to health, and I think it might be advantageous to the people if the Abkaree Officer were to take measures for introducing the mild Gunja of the

Opium sold in 1857-58	52,587
Estimate for 1858-59..	58,212

Tributary Mehals from Cuttack. If they must have some drug, a mild infusion of Gunja flowers, is, in every point of view, less injurious than Opium eating. When a licensed trade shall have been established in Cuttack, I should think, this, comparatively speaking, very innocuous drug might easily be introduced.

Talook Noanund, the property of Government.

27. The Surbarakars of this Mehal complained to me, that, when I made the Settlement, I brought all their fruit trees under assessment, and imposed a prospective rent on all the waste lands fit for cultivation, by which they had been much distressed.

28. This Settlement was one of the first made in Cuttack, and in those days the more fair and liberal views, which prevailed afterwards, did not prevail.

29. The jumma assessed on the fruit trees was Rupees 314-9-4. As it is unusual now to impose such taxes, I recommend, that where the land on which the trees stand has been assessed, the tax on the fruit trees should be relinquished.

30. The whole Estate consists of sixty-seven Villages,* of which sixty were held by Surbarakars having a prescriptive right of possession. The sum of Rupees 1,253-5-2 was assessed prospectively on waste lands. Nine Villages, in which the prospective jumma amounted to Rupees 268-4-0 have passed into other hands, the remaining fifty-one Villages are still in the possession of those with whom the Settlement was made. In three Villages† on the Surbarakars falling into balance and being dispossessed, the Collector was obliged to reduce the jumma to Rupees 650-6-10 being less than the Settlement jumma by Rupees 184-15-8. The remaining six Villages were farmed at the jumma of the Settlement. I will not say that the Settlement was undeserving of all the praise bestowed upon it, but such terms would not be exacted now. I recommend that half the jumma imposed on the waste lands in the 51

* Assessed at Rupees 13,785-13-2.

† Assessed at Rupees 835-6-6.

Villages, still held by the Surbarakars, be relinquished, and that the Collector be directed, on opportunity offering, to restore the dispossessed Surbarakars with a similar reduction.

31. The whole reduction will amount to Rupees 941-3-11 on a jumma of Rupees 13,785-13-2. The sacrifice is inconsiderable, and all will then be reconciled to the Settlement which I would extend for 10 years. No such change has taken place as can make it necessary to institute any further investigation. The existing Settlement was for 30 years which will expire in 1863.

Corrected from Rupees 995-10 at the request of Mr. Ricketts.

32. In the Sub-division of Bhuddruck a system exists, under which the issue of process against defaulters and others is a direct advantage to the Omlah of the Deputy Collector and the Tehsildar. In certain cases one-fourth of the tulubana goes to the Mohurrir on the establishment of the Deputy Collector, and in certain cases to the Tehsildar. I would prohibit this and direct that the peadas should be hired at the lowest rate of tulubana, at which their services are procurable and should receive the whole.

Criminal Justice.

33. The Criminal Courts in the division of the Province are those of the Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and Deputy Magistrate stationed at Cuttack.

34. The work is heavy, in the three years from 1850 to 1853, 10,593 witnesses were examined, of whom 3,029 were detained one day only, and 468 above six days. This is a less satisfactory return than those of the other two Districts, in which the lengthened detention of witnesses is much less common.

35. There were in the three years 311 convictions in heinous cases to 302 acquittals.

36. The location of a Deputy Magistrate at Bhuddruck has been a great convenience to the people, and in every respect a beneficial

arrangement, but it should be borne in mind that the Deputy Magistrate of that place should always be a European, or if a Native, a man of more than usual independence and self-reliance.

37. I find that since the beginning of 1834 the Deputy Magistrate has disposed of no less than 825 Criminal cases of all kinds, has received and passed orders on 5,850 reports, and disposed of 1,339 petitions.

POLICE.

38. The District is divided into six Thannahs containing each, on an average, 329 square miles.

39. Violent crimes are more prevalent than in the other Divisions of the Province. I find in the Statement, ten dacoitees and two highway robberies, four of the dacoitees were committed in the Thannah immediately South of the Balasore Thannah, six in the Thannahs North of Balasore, not one in the large Thannah of Bhuddruck which adjoins the Cuttack District. I have examined the Magistrate's reports connected with these cases.

In three Years.	
Murder	10
Dacoity	10
Highway robbery ..	2
Affrays	1
Incendiaries ..	5
Rape	1

40. The circumstances are not creditable to the Police of the District, and when a conviction had obtained, the sentence was altogether disproportionate to the offence proved.

41. In the ten cases 138 persons were apprehended by the Police, of whom thirteen only were convicted at the Sessions. In one case, about 12 o'Clock at night, dacoits attacked the house of Dhoub Gheera, they carried lighted torches and were armed with swords; when they broke through the outer-door, the prosecutor retreated into an inner chamber in which the valuables were, the dacoits broke the door but Dhoub Gheera defended himself and his valuables with an axe, they then threatened to burn down the premises if he did not come out,

and threw lighted straw in upon him; he was burned about the legs and looted, but he was seized and much beaten by the dacoits who plundered the house and retreated in the presence of the assembled villagers. Six persons were convicted by the Sessions Judge in this case, and *sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.* In his Police report, dated the 28th February 1853, the Magistrate remarks, with some justice, I think, "gang robbery will not be suppressed by sentences of this kind."

42. There were in the three years 1,995 crimes of all sorts, of which 265 only were of a petty nature.

43. The average number of persons apprehended was 1,060, the convictions 471. The total number of convictions in heinous cases was 311 to 302 acquittals.

44. Of the six Darogahs, 1 is in the first grade, 2 in the second grade, 3 in the third grade. They were all in office previous to the promulgation of the orders of 1845, so the Magistrate can give no opinion as to whether the increased pay has had the effect of inducing persons of respectability to enter the service founded on experience in this District. Two of the Darogahs are very respectable Mahomedan Zemindars of the District. They are brothers, the elder brother was appointed by myself 19 years ago, and his representations must have induced the younger brother to enter the service.

45. The Magistrate is of opinion that increase to the pay of the Mohurrirs is no less necessary than was the increase to the Darogahs' pay, as they have constantly the same duties. He observes that he has tried appointing young men of good character and education Darogahs of Police, but from want of experience they were useless. A salary of Rupees 25 as a Mohurrir, with a prospect of becoming a Darogah, when some experience had been acquired, and of rising ultimately to a Deputy Magistracy, would induce many persons of education and character to commence, where they must commence, to be successful in the lower grade.

46. Were the salary of Mohurrirs Rupees 25, and of all Darogahs Rupees 75 and 100, I believe, whenever a vacancy occurred it might be filled, if desired by the younger branches of all the most respectable land-holders in the District but much depends on the character of the District Officer; they will not, on any terms, accept office under some men, they will accept any office of respectability under others.

47. The Thannah has no lock-up place. It is merely one large thatched range, with a dark hole at one end, called the Jemadars room. Since 1841 the sum of Rupees 915 has been expended in repairing the thatch of this building. I recommend that a Thannah office should be built of masonry. It would be convenient and save many references and much trouble, if plans were prepared for 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class Thannahs, both of masonry and thatch, so that, whenever a Thannah was to be built, it would be necessary to do no more than sanction a Thannah of either class, when, as a matter of course, it would be erected in the standard plan.

48. I cannot report the Public Buildings in good order. The plastering and painting appear to be very bad. Many of the doors have scarcely any paint left on them, and have altogether a neglected appearance.

49. In speaking of the Records, I have said that two sky-lights are required to light four rooms in the Collector's Cutcherry. A plan is annexed. It was, I imagine, originally intended that the Verandah all round should be left open, but in order to provide room for papers and officers some walls have been built and others knocked down, and the Verandah converted into rooms, all of which are full. The Collector now desires to have another Verandah thrown out all along the South front of the building, for when the weather makes it necessary to close the South doors the whole building is dark. This should be done. The office is very much crowded, and now that the Abkaree Department is to be again placed under the Collector, it will be still more crowded. I would add four rooms to the West end of the Cutcherry, and bring the Post Office, the Moonsiff's Office and the Abkaree Office, all into the building, and sell the separate house, three-quarters of a mile off, in

which the Moonsiff and Abkaree Superintendent sit. It is an expensive house and the distance is inconvenient.

JAIL.

50. The Jail is in good order, but it has the appearance of not having been painted for years. Here again I find the objectionable arrangement of the Women's Ward being inside the walls of the Jail. The Civil Jail is a room over the Criminal Jail, so is the Hospital, but at the opposite end. These arrangements were originally made to save expense in buildings and separate guards, but they are all bad arrangements. The Hospital, the Ward for Women, and the Civil Jail should all be apart from the Criminal Jail for male convicts. The consequence of having the Ward for females inside the Criminal Jail were shown not long since. A person who had been confined in the Criminal Jail and released was detected trying to scale the walls and get into the Jail again near the Women's Ward.

51. If the expense is not an objection to a complete re-arrangement, I would convert the Women's Ward into a work-shop and enlarge it. The convicts might then all be worked inside the Jail. I would build at the South-west corner of the Criminal Jail, small separate buildings for a Hospital, a Jail for female convicts and a Civil Jail.

52. If the expense cannot be sanctioned, then I would divide the Women's Ward from the rest of the Jail by a wall, as shown in the annexed rough sketch, and make the entrance from the West. The only objection to the arrangement is that it would in some degree interfere with the free circulation of air in the Criminal Jail.

53. The Magistrate is desirous that the three small rooms marked a a a in the sketch should be thrown into one, they are now useless, there being no drought of air through them, or ventilation, while the three together would make another excellent Ward. The arrangement appears very desirable.

54. Inconvenience is experienced from the want of a Hospital for the sick of the Detachment, Paik Corps, stationed here. For the present the Magistrate proposes to make over to them one of the rooms at the entrance of the Jail, hitherto used as a store room, and it appears to be the best arrangement within his means, but the room is wanted and the locality is unsuitable. There are now sixty men of the Paik Corps at Balasore. The sick will seldom be more than 3 or 4 at a time, a small room capable of containing the few sick comfortably might be built near the new Jail Hospital, but so placed as to be entirely separate from it.

55. The prisoners of Cuttack and Balasore are chiefly employed in making paper which is extensively used in all the offices. This paper is sized with a preparation of rice in which worms will breed, and in a few years, not only will the records of the present time be eaten up, but the old papers will be injured. Either another sort of sizing should be used, or arsenic should be mixed with this sizing, or the public officers should be positively prohibited from using the Jail paper, except for covers of letters, and such purposes. They should not even be permitted to use it for records which are not to be preserved beyond a few years, for the worms spread ; one infected bundle will cause the destruction of a whole shelf of papers. I have said that I found some of the Balasore records much worm-eaten, so much that it will be necessary to copy them at a considerable expence. In all the bundles it was evident that the worms had originated in some very course paper, used by the Deputy Collectors, employed in the measurement. Possibly the generation of worms might be prevented by boiling the sizing before it is used. As paper-making is now becoming very common in the Bengal Jails, it appears well worth while to cause careful inquiry to be made, and either to prohibit the use of rice sizing, or to mix with it arsenic or some other equally effectual poison. Blue vetriol will keep away worms, but will itself, in the course of years, destroy the paper by making it so brittle that on being handled it breaks to pieces.

56. The expences proposed in the Balasore Jail and much of the expense proposed for improving the Pooree Jail might be saved if all

prisoners, male and female, sentenced to beyond three months at Pooree, and beyond six months at Balasore, were sent to Cuttack. My proposal to remove the women of the Cuttack Jail from the Ward in the Criminal Jail to a Ward prepared for them in the Civil Jail, will make another Ward available for male prisoners, and should additions be required in the Cuttack Jail, they certainly could be made at a less expence than all the improvements proposed in the Pooree and Balasore Jails would amount to.

57. The Post Office at Balasore is a large mud hut, at a short distance from the Collector's Cutcherry, I propose to sell the hut and bring the Office into the Cutcherry. The Abkaree Office is three quarters of a mile from the Collector's Office, the house is expensive. I have in para. 49 proposed that all should be brought into one building.

58. The embankments in this Division measure 91 miles, many of them are of inconsiderable dimensions, but others are very large works, or rather, I should say, ought to be very large, to be of any use.

Embankments of Chuckla Bhuddruck.

59. The orders of the 20th October last, direct me to report on the propriety of restoring the embankments in "Chuckla Bhuddruck," Zillah Balasore. Though called "Chuckla Bhuddruck" the correspondence really refers only to a large embankment in Pergunnah "Aukoora". This embankment was nearly all destroyed in the gale of 1831. I visited the country afterwards, and did not recommend its restoration, not seeing a prospect of any suitable return for the outlay it would occasion. It appears that in 1840 the sum of Rupees 3,500 was laid out, but the expenditure of such a sum must have been quite useless, and since then the embankment has remained in ruins.

60. I saw every Village in the neighbourhood of this embankment and examined the country minutely. Had there been an embankment of 12 or 15 feet high to Seaward and works on the banks of the Mantai and Chooramun Rivers, the lives of about 7,000 people would have been saved in 1831, and though they have since built further from the Sea there are now some thousands living in a portion, which, in the event

of such a storm as that of 1831 again occuring, would be exposed to almost certain destruction.

61. Moreover, it appears that the Sea has since encroached at a low spot called "Parapookree" and that, even this year, though the gale in September was by no means very severe, the salt water made its way across Pergunnah Aukoora into Mouza Beerso, in Pergunnah Bebra, the property of Government. It would answer no purpose to make a small embankment in such a locality. Should the blue line* be selected, which, as affording the greatest natural advantages, it certainly would be, perhaps, an embankment ten feet high with a slope of five to one to Seaward, and two to one inside, with a crest of ten feet would afford ample protection.

62. From the boundary of Kunka to Chooramun it is 15 miles, an embankment of that length, and of the dimensions above-mentioned† would cost about Rupees 32,000. But that embankment alone would not suffice, there must be a dam of great strength across the "Parapookree" nullah, and at each end of the canal which was cut many years ago from the Mantai River to Chooramun, and the South bank of the Chooramun River and the North bank of the Mantai for many miles inland must be protected. It is useless to throw up Sea embankments unless inundation from the Rivers is prevented. I cannot estimate the cost of complete works for the protection of Pergunnahs Aukoora and Bebra at less than Rupees 50,000. The sudder jumma now paid by the Estates which would be protected is Rupees 41,783, the Zemindars are disinclined to enter into engagements to pay any increase in their existing jummahs; should protection be afforded, and the interests of the Government in the khar lands of Beerso are not sufficient to warrant such an outlay, I do not think that in a mere financial view of the question the outlay should be increased. The first cost would not be the only expense, the yearly repairs of such a work would amount to a considerable sum, but it is quite certain that unless protection of the sort be provided, some day or other, the loss of life and property will again be as great as it was in 1831.

* See Sketch which is in the bundle from the Secretary's Office, dated 1840.

† At 800 feet per 32,000,000 Cubic feet.

63. As the events of that year are forgotten, as those who saw them die off, and those who were then unborn or too young to recollect them, become the stronger party. Cultivation again is extended towards the East and houses are again erected in exposed positions.

64. The inundation of 1831 cost the Government 26,000 subjects and many lacs of Rupees. Nearly every year a hurricane occurs somewhere at the head of the Bay. Balasore's turn may shortly come round and the storm will find it even less protected than it was then.

65. Although there is no prospect of the immediate return of fair interest for the money, it might, I think, be well to lay out a certain sum every year in gradually providing complete protection from another irruption of the Sea.

66. I have estimated the cost of protecting the South Pergunnahs at Rupees 50,000. A Zemindar, interested, has given me an estimate making it Rupees 45,000.

67. I have, on reporting on Cuttack, recommended that an Executive Engineer should be appointed for each division of the Province. The restoratin of the internal embankments, the complete repair of the Juggernath road, and a complete survey of the coast, and the preparation of estimates for works to prevent an irruption of the Sea, would occupy the time of a very efficient Officer in this District alone for two or three years.

68. The greatest loss of life occurred in these Purgunnahs, the propriety of protecting which is now under discussion, and the Pergunnahs, immediately North of Balasore River "Chunwa" and "Sortha." In these last mentioned the whole population was drowned. I learn that the cultivation has again been carried to within a short distance of the Sea-shore. About the same sum would afford protection in this locality. There are really no Engineering difficulties. The country is all a dead flat. The soil is a stiff clay and a good embankment, half a mile from high water mark would be an effectual and certain protection, but it would be necessary also to embank the North side of the Balasore River, and

both sides of the Panchpara River to such a distance inland that the flood from the Sea could not overflow and take the embankment in the rear : many large sluices in these embankments would be necessary by which to let off the surplus rain water.

69. The people now fear the floods from the Hills more than the flood from the Sea. The damages done by the former they see every year, the universal destruction caused by the latter, is, already with the greater part of the population, mere tradition, and they would prefer to run the risk of another irruption of the Sea, rather than any impediment should be offered to the free course of the floods from the hill towards the ocean.

70. As the people have extended cultivation so much without any protection, and with a certainty that a hurricane from the Westward would again destroy, not the crops only but all those living within ten miles of the coast, it may be supposed that if protection was offered, the Country would again be completely cultivated and inhabited up to the foot of the embankment. Here as in Aukoora there would be no immediate payment of the interest of the money expended, but a jumma amounting to Rupees 4,264 and a considerable interest in the Salt Department would become secure, instead of depending entirly on the wind not blowing long enough and strong enough from the East to raise the Sea above its ordinary level.

71. A survey of the whole would not cost much, and it is impossible to witness the blind confidence with which the people are again approaching the coast without desiring to protect them.

72. When the different dangerous localities shall have been surveyed, and the expense of protecting each ascertained, the Zemindars might be induced to bear part of the expense by an intimation that where most assistance was offered, there the works would be first commenced, but seeing the manner in which the embankment work has been performed of late, that the works regarded by the Officers of the Department as suitable works, have availed nothing. It cannot be surprising that they are unwilling to take part in works of much greater difficulty and with much

more ambitious objects when they see that our River embankments have this year failed in 1,100 places, they can have little faith in our endeavours to confine the Sea.

73. I carefully examined the Nunneeajoree Bridge, as desired by the Military Board, it stood well in a very heavy flood this year, and it appears likely to stand, if the wings are made longer. They are now too short, and the water gets behind them and washes the earth away. If lengthened about 20 feet, there would be no fear of the Bridges not standing. On the lower side large stones should be thrown in to prevent the rush of water from undermining the foundation of the Bridges. The water rushes through with great velocity, and washes away the earth. On the upper side of the Bridges it is now quite dry, and the earth is level with the foundation; on the lower side, immediately on the edge of the masonry bed of the Bridges, there is 12 feet water. About four miles West of the Bridges there are some very large stones or rocks. They might be blasted into portable dimensions at a trifling expense, and, if thrown in on the lower or Eastern side of the Bridge would be a great support. The water-way, although much increased by the second bridge, is not sufficient to allow the water to pass freely. This year it was at one time many feet higher on the West than on the East side of the Bridges. Here, as in many other places, more water-way is required still in order to make the road safe. I saw several places in which the flood had passed over it, in one, the stream over the road must have been several hundred yards wide.

74. Before any considerable expense is incurred in metalling, more Bridges should be built in the low parts where it is not uncommon for the floods to pass over the road.

MARINE.

75. The Marine Establishment at Balasore is the Master Attendant and the Honorable Company's Schooner "*Orissa.*" His duties are to

regulate the vessels trading in the Port, to look after the buoys in the Balasore and Damreh rivers, to collect the buoyage duties, to assist distressed vessels, to take charge of wrecked property, to ship treasure, to convey the annual supplies of opium, stationery, &c. to Pooree, Cuttack and Balasore, &c.

76. The vessels of the Port of Balasore have of late rapidly increased. They now number 167, notwithstanding 44 having been lost in the gale of 1851, and the trade of the Port is yearly increasing.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

77. The value of the Imports for the last five years has been as follows:—

1848-49	83,158	6	4
1849-50	94,829	3	4
1850-51	1,15,626	13	5
1851-52	1,41,524	6	6
1852-53	1,00,909	12	6

78. The falling off was in the following articles—Beetul Nut. The quantity has diminished but little, but the value has decreased considerably. This is the case in other markets, notwithstanding the greatly decreased produce of the Eastern Districts, occasioned by a blight which has fallen on the plantations and destroyed thousands of trees.

COPPER, EUROPE THREAD, BRASS-WARE.

79. The falling off in these articles is not accounted for, indeed the trade is on such a small scale, that the changes are beyond the reach of investigation. The Balasore Custom House is established merely as a

check to prevent goods being imported at that place in order to evade the payment of duty in Calcutta.

80. The value of the Exports was in—

1848-49	... ...	1,26,716	11 6
1849-50	... ...	2,64,175	12 0
1850-51	....	3,49,793	12 1
1851-52	... ...	1,74,733	13 1
1852-53	... ...	1,99,437	3 1

nearly the whole is duty on rice and paddy.

81. The falling off is attributable to the storm of October 1851, in which one-fourth of the whole shipping of the Port was destroyed.

82. The aggregate duties for five years from 1848-49 to 1852-53 amounted to Rupees 12,287-11-5. The expences were Rupees 6,183-15, so that the check is obtained at no cost, but on the contrary produces a trifling income.

Hospital.

83. In my report on Cuttack, I have suggested that Rupees 3,000 cash and Rupees 75 per month should be transferred from the Annorchuttai Fund to Balasore for the purpose of erecting and maintaining the proposed Hospital at that Station. It can hardly be necessary to describe how useful such an institution will be at Balasore. Eighty miles from Midnapore and 110 from Cuttack, many way-worn travellers will be there saved from a most miserable death. It seems to me impossible that the funds should be more suitably expended. The expences of the Hospital are estimated at Rupees 150 per mensem, and the Government has been moved to make up the sum required, till the fund at Cuttack shall be in a condition to allow an increase of the monthly transfer.

84. The Surgeon and the Magistrate recommended that the Hospital should be built at a spot South West of the lines, but I do not by any means approve of this situation. There is not a hut of any kind within a

quarter of a mile, and it is above a mile from the Dhurumsala or travellers' rest. I should prefer a spot about 200 yards North West from the travellers' rest near a small tank, which might be enlarged for the use of the Hospital. There is a bazar near at hand, at which provisions and other necessaries for the sick may be procured. It is not so near the travellers' rest that any inconvenience will be experienced, and being in the neighbourhood, its existence cannot remain unknown to the Pilgrims.

85. Of the sum of Rupees 8,375, now at the credit of the Balasore Ferry Fund, I propose that Rupees 2,000 should be expended on this Hospital. Nearly the whole has been collected from the Pilgrims. This sum, added to the 3,000 Rupees to be received from Cuttack, will suffice for the erection of a substantial building strong enough to resist the furious storms which prevail on this Coast.

Paik Company.

86. The merchants and others residing at Balasore, represented to me their great dissatisfaction at the removal of the Paik Company from that place, all the Country is now so quiet and the Rajahs of Mohurbhunge and Neilgherry are so entirely inclined to prevent their subjects from being guilty of any violence in the plains, that I cannot see any reason for the merchants being dissatisfied. Nevertheless, it must be allowed that the Balasore Treasury is within a few miles of the confines of the Tributary Mehals, within which the Magistrate has no jurisdiction, where a plan for robbing the town might be matured without the possibility of his taking any measures for its prevention. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think, it might have been better, had the quarters of the Paik Corps been fixed at Balasore rather than at Cuttack, where they cannot possibly be wanted. It does not appear to me any advantage that the Paiks may there have the opportunity of learning to act with a body of men. They never will be wanted to take part in any movement on a large scale. It is only necessary that they should be quick in obeying command, and so expert with their fuzees as to be thoroughly self-confident. They are not sufficiently practised with blank and ball cartridge. In a Corps of this description, employed in small parties in remote places, no

man should be retained in the service who cannot really make good use of his arms. They should be constantly practised.

87. The Salt of this District has always had a high character in the market for purity. It is now more sought for than any other Salt manufactured, and the arrangement in the District and the management of the export are so good that, notwithstanding the distance and the greatly increased risks, the Government is enabled to offer it for sale at Sulkea, one Rupee per 100 maunds cheaper than the Salt from Hidgelee. By all accounts, this very creditable state of things is mainly the consequence of the unwearied exertions, and intelligent superintendence of the Post Master and Assistant Agent, Mr. Alfred Bond.

88. *2nd.*—The average quantity of Salt manufactured during the six years from 1840-41 to 1845-46 was 4,94,940 maunds, for the six years from 1846-47 to 1851-52 it was only 3,29,810, the manufacture being limited in consequence of the large importations from Europe.

89. *3rd.*—In this agency the charge has been brought down to Rupees 62,877 per 1,00,000 maunds landed and stored at Sulkea, including all the Golah charges, and should the produce be increased to 7 or 7½ lacs of maunds, which I believe it might be, the cost would be still less.

90. *4th.*—In 1839-40 the management of the whole of the export, and many details of the agency were placed under Mr. Bond, and the Agent has submitted some returns showing what has been the effect in that time of his excellent superintendence. The statements go to show that in the 14 years the advantage to the Government in one way or another, by his having the management of the export, has been no less than Rupees 13,78,450.

91. *5th.*—Previous to the arrangement which placed the whole management under Mr. Bond, the export of the Salt was conducted by Contractors. A statement is forwarded showing the results of the last 5 years of their management. The results are most creditable to Mr.

Bond. Under the Contractors the loss by wastage was nearly 3 per cent., under Mr. Bond less than 1 per cent. On an export of 13½ lacs of maunds they lost Rupees 13,331 on an export of upwards of 42 lacs of maunds, he lost Rupees 4,900. The Contractors received Rupees 20 2 Annas per 100 maunds, Mr. Bond has exported at Rupees 10.

92. *6th.*—Altogether I do not recollect ever to have met with a case of such extraordinary success, and telling so plainly of long continued uniform attention to the interests confided to his care. The local authorities have always spoken favorably of Mr. Bond, but they ought long since to have brought the result of his persevering care more prominently forward, in order that it might be noticed as it deserved.

93. *7th.*—1½ per cent. on the amount he has saved to the Government would be Rupees 21,000. He has received Rupees 9,240.* I submit that a donation of the balance Rupees 11,760 would not be an unsuitable recognition of his services.

94. *8th.*—The Contractors who export the Salt under Mr. Bond's superintendence are desirous of having contracts for four or five years. I would accede to their wishes. The certainty would be a great advantage to them, and no disadvantage to the Government. A clause may easily be introduced making the contract void should any complete change of system be introduced in the department.

95. *9th.*—The sale of Salt for consumption in the District has, for the last seven years, averaged 77,125 maunds, and last year was 82,396. This at 8 seers each, is supply for 4,11,980 persons. The population is estimated at 5,00,000, so that 88,020 consume smuggled Salt, considering the very large space over which the manufacture in this District is spread, perhaps a better return could hardly be expected.

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* He is paid Rupees 200 per month during the export season from 25th October to 10th February, which has given him an average of Rupees 55 per mensem during the 14 years.

	Rate.	*Rupees.*	*Annas.*	*Pie.*
96. 10*th*.—The Salt is sold at four Golahs—				
Bhuddruck		2	0	0
Soroh		2	1	0
Balasore...		2	2	0
Bustah		2	2	0

97. The price is raised in the Northern Golahs in order to the prevention of smuggling into Midnapore.

98. 11*th*.—By an arrangement made some years ago, all the Salt from the supply of the Soroh and Bustah Golahs, is, in the first place, brought to Balasore, and their weighed into the Balasore Golah under the inspection of the Assistant Mr. Bond, and forwarded thence to the Bustah and Soroh Golahs as wanted. The Salt is carried 30 miles instead of 10 miles, in order that it may be weighed by the Assistant, and any malpractices by means of an understanding between the Aurung Darogahs and Golah Darogahs, prevented. It is generally supposed that when Salt is taken direct to a sale Golah, a considerable surplus is smuggled into the Golah, which the Golah Darogah disposes of by giving over-weight to all dealers, and receiving from them a suitable douceur, which he divides with the Aurung Darogah who supplies the surplus to be so disposed of. A Statement furnished at my requisition, shows that the check provided really costs Rupees 5,917 per annum in increased carriage and increased wastage.

99. 12*th*.—The check is complete, for Mr. Bond superintends nearly all the weighments in the Golah himself, but instead of making all the Salt pass through the hands of the one honest man at Balasore, it would, I think, be better to lay out the Rupees 5,917 in purchasing the services of honest men as Golah Darogahs at Soroh and Bustah. It cannot be said that the whole of the Rupees* 5,917 per mensem is

* The Statement furnished shows the result of four years—

Increased Cost of Carriage	Rs.	12,674	6	8
Ditto Wastage	„	10,995	9	11
		23,670	0	7 or
1-4th per annum	Rs.	5,917	8	1

actually thrown away, for something more than one-half is paid to the carriers, but the lesser half is sheer loss, for it is comprised of increased wastage in the storing and transit.

100. 13*th.*—The Darogahs at Soroh and Bustah at present receive Rupees 30 per mensem, and have to provide security. If the salary of the Darogahs were increased to Rupees 150 per mensem, the services of men might be procured, who would be above entering into a conspiracy with the Aurung Darogahs to defraud. The salaries of two Darogahs at 150 per mensem, would amount to Rupees 3,000, from which deducting Rupees 720, the aggregate of their present salaries, the increased expense will be Rupees 2,280 per annum, but the saving, by taking the Salt direct from the Aurungs instead of *via* Balasore, would be Rupees 5,917, being a net saving of Rupees 3,637 per annum.

101. 14*th.*—But, if it be necessary to pay such salaries at Soroh and Budruck in order to secure the services of persons proof against the many temptations which beset a Salt Officer, and to avoid the cost now incurred, it would be equally necessary to raise the salaries of the Darogahs of the other Golahs in the Province. I believe it is. These Officers are all under-paid with reference to their responsibilities and their temptations.

102. 15*th.*—There is a case something similar with reference to the Jellasore Golah in the Midnapore District. That Golah and the other Golahs near it, are supplied from Golah Ramnugger in the Hidgelee Agency, distant 40 miles, though much better Salt for the supply of those Golahs could be procured from the Balasore Aurung at a little more than half the distance. All this extra expense is occasioned lest the Darogah of the Balasore Aurung should induce the Jellasore Darogah to sell smuggled Salt on his account. Here again, instead of spending money in bringing Salt from Ramnuggur, I think the Superintendent of Chowkies stationed at Jellasore, should superintend the storing of the Salt, which I would bring from the nearest Balasore Aurungs. I shall return to this subject when reporting on Midnapore.

FERRIES.

103. Though the Ferries in Cuttack and Poree are all free, in this District, they have been brought under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1819 as public Ferries.

104. Many complaints were made to me of the exactions practised at these Ghâts. In Cuttack the Ghât Manjees hold Jagheers, and they are allowed to demand a small fee for crossing passengers.

	Rupees.	*Annas.*	*Pie.*
A Palkee and Bearers	0	1	6
Hackery and Bullock	0	1	0
Horse	0	0	6
Passenger and load	0	0	1½

105. In Balasore on all the four Ghâts the sum demandable is for—

	Rupees.	*Annas.*	*Pie.*
A Palkee and Bearers	0	4	0
Hackery with Bullock	0	3	0
Horse	0	3	0
Each Passenger	0	0	6

The Ghâts are all farmed.

	Rupees.	*Annas.*	*Pie.*	
Rajghat	1,000	0	0	per annum
Poilwar	734	0	0	
Byturnee	324	0	0	
Salindee	80	0	0	

and there is now a balance in hand of Rupees 8,375-15-7.

106. To make all Balasore Ghâts public Ghâts, and to allow all the Cuttack Ghâts to remain as they have hitherto been in the hands of the Ghât Manjees controlled by the Magistrate is an inconsistency

which should be rectified. It is the same road. The rivers are all of the same character, torrents are dry for some months of the year, and the passengers are all for the most part pilgrims. There is no travelling on this road for pleasure, and for eight months of the year it is in such a state that no Merchants attempt to move goods by it. The tax falls almost exclusively on the pilgrims.

107. The boats in the Cuttack District are excellent, and so long as the Ghâts were managed by the Magistrates without the intervention of farmers, there were no complaints.

108. The subject of bringing the Cuttack Ferries under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1819 having been submitted to Government, the orders of the 22nd March 1831 disapproved the measure. No change, in any of the circumstances connected with these Ferries, has taken place, which can be referred to as evidence of the inapplicability of the orders of that period to the existing state of things. I have already said that the state of the road is as bad as ever.

109. I recommend that from the 1st of April next, an account should be kept of the passengers at the Ghâts on the Subernreeka and on the Mohanuddee near Cuttack. Should it be found that the sum, levied from other sources than foot passengers, at the rates now levied at the Balasore Ghâts, would suffice to keep all the boats in the state of efficiency now existing, I would allow all foot passengers to pass free.

110. As the sum of Rupees 8,375, now at credit of the Ferry Fund at Balasore, has nearly all been collected from pilgirms, I have recommended, in another part of this Report, Rupees 2,000 should be expended on the new Hospital to be established at Balasore.

SCHOOLS.

111. There have been for some years Oorya Schools at Balasore and Bhuddruck, an English School is now authorized at Balasore. The

Collector recommends that the Oorya School should be closed as a sufficient knowledge of Oorya is acquired at the Village Schools, and that a Bengalee School, subordinate to the English School, should be substituted.

112. Thirty-seven boys have been enrolled in the books of the new English School, but it does not appear that the desire for an English education, which I found so strong at Cuttack, prevails to the same extent here, these thirty-seven names have not been obtained without some exertion on the part of some of the more influential inhabitants.

113. It seems now to be generally admitted that a mistake has been made in endeavouring to improve Oorya, instead of introducing Hindoostanee or Bengalee, but as I have said in reporting on Pooree, the time appears to have passed for effecting a change. If Hindoostanee were made the language of the Courts, so few now write the Persian character that for some months there would be many difficulties.

114. Some years ago I took much trouble in endeavouring to make all Public Officers, instead of stringing their words together, divide the one from the other as in English and Bengalee. It increases about 10 per cent. the trouble of the writer, and decreases about 30 per cent. the trouble of the reader, and as most papers are read by more than one person, the advantage of the change was considerable. I would direct all Public Officers to insist on the improvement being introduced, and to certify once a year to their immediate superior that it has been in the Offices subject to their control.

115. The Oorya School at Bhuddruck is badly attended, there are 52 in the list, but the average attendance is 15 only. I would teach English in this School also. As I have said in reporting on Cuttack, there are so few Oorya books they may be all read through in a few days. Such as we have, I would print by the thousand in the cheapest form possible, and distribute with a liberal hand to the Village Schools, and with the object of imparting a grammatical knowledge of the language and teaching a correct and uniform system of spelling. Now every man spells as he likes.

Kesoram Havildar.

116. I think it behoves me to bring to notice in this place the case of three old servants* whom I found here, one of them in extreme distress, actually penniless. Kesoram Jemadar, enlisted as a Sepoy in the Dacca Provincial Battalion in 1808, was made a Naik in the Orissa Provincial Battalion in 1823 and served till the Battalion was disbanded in 1829. He then volunteered for the Paik Company, became a Havildar in 1834 and Jemadar in 1843. In 1851 he was dismissed as incapacitated from age for further service and offered 50 beegahs of land in *Ungool*.

117. Being too old to go and clear jungle in a new and wild country, he declined to take it. He had no connexion here but one daughter, and he felt that such an enterprise was hopeless. He served 43 years. I beg to recommend that he should be allowed 30 beegahs of land in the Government Mehal of Noanund in this District, and that the Sepoys, whose circumstances are of much the same character, be allowed 10 beegahs each in the same Mehal rent free for life. There is waste land in some of the Villages, the grant will really cost little or nothing, it can form no inconvenient precedent, and it will place these three old servants beyond want for the short time they may yet live. Kesoram cannot say how old he is, but he must be near 70.

The Sepoys are some years younger.

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* Kesoram, late Jemadar, Pursotum Panee, late Sepoy of the late Balasore Paik Company, and Sheik Roshun, late Sepoy.

Petition presented by the Zemindars and Merchants of Balasore with remarks.

The Proclamation of 1805 promised a permanent Settlement, the promise has not been kept.	The promise was conditional on the approval of the Court of Directors, and a permanent Settlement was not approved.
2. At the Settlement under Regulation VII. of 1822, different rates were adopted for Thannee and Pahee lands.	The distinction was adopted with the approval of the parties, and the petitioners admit that the distinction has always existed.
3. Complains of the Settlement and demands 50 per cent. Molikana.	No revision can be allowed. Neither is revision necessary. If 50 per cent. were to be allowed, still remissions would be necessary, or in a few years all the Oorya Zemindars would be dispossessed.
4. Requests that all the Estate on the Coast may be re-settled on easier terms.	Reference was had at the Settlement to the condition of the Mehals and their exposed situation.
5. Complains of the Salt monoply.	There is less reason for complaint in this District than in any District within the British dominions.
6. Complains of the resumptions.	This is no local grievance.
7. Complains of having to go 110 miles to Cuttack to prefer appeals both in the Criminal and Civil Departments, desires, that an Officer should be stationed at Balasore with power to hear appeals. Suggests that either the Commissioner or the Judge should be located at Balasore.	This is a grievance. A journey of 110 miles over the Cuttack road for 8 months of the year, is a most laborious undertaking. I do not see how a remedy can be provided. I have proposed that the Criminal appeals should be transferred to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner relieved of some of his duties in the Office of Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, so as to enable him to attend timely to appeals. This arrangement will ensure early decision, but the distance appears beyond remedy.

8. That a Native Judge with powers to dispose of cases of above Rupees 1,000 be stationed at Balasore.	At present the Officer stationed at Balasore is Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff, he might also be vested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, to try the few cases above Rupees 1,000, which are instituted.
9. That the order prohibiting interference with claims by Merchants on the Rajahs of the Tributary Mehals be abrogated.	I would by no measures alter the orders. The effect is a ready-money-system which is really advantageous to all parties.
10. That all khas appeals should be admitted by the Sudder Court.	Inadmissible.
11. That Stamps should not be demanded on proofs in Civil case, nor in Fouzdarry petitions.	This is no local grievance.
12. Complains of the Dustuck system.	It has been abolished.
13. That the Juggernath road should be metalled, and road made from the West of the district to the Sea.	I have said in my report that the state of the Juggernath road is as bad as possible, other parts of the Country are much more in want of roads than Balasore.
14. That the Abkaree taxes should be relinquished.	Not admissible.
15. That no tax should be levied at the Ghats on the rivers.	I have proposed that inquiry should be made with a view of relinquishing the tax on foot passengers.
16. That Port clearance should not be demanded from Vessels.	Unreasonable.
17. That Buoyage fee should not be demanded.	Unreasonable.

18. That the Pilgrims should be supplied with food at all the Dhurrumsalas.	Unreasonable.
19. That the Tullubana of the Peadas of the Civil Court should be 2 Annas per day instead of 3 Annas.	Under the law, the Nazir is entitled to $\frac{1}{4}$, so that the Peadas do not receive 3 Annas, but the charge is high and possibly would admit of reduction.
20. That Putwaree papers should no longer be demanded.	This I have proposed.
21. That the Bengalee language should be used in all Public Offices instead of Oorya.	I have said that Oorya is a most inconvenient language for public proceedings. It occupies more time in writing than Bengalee by about 25 per cent. and than Hindoostanee by about 50 per cent. If any change were made, I have said, that I would introduce Hindoostanee and the Persian characters.
22. That the Burying-ground should be removed to another place.	This is reasonable. The burying-ground is now in the middle of the Town with houses all round, I would have a spot selected to the West of the Public Offices above $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Town.
23. That the Temple of Juggernath should be placed under Committee of Management.	I see no immediate necessity for a change.
24. That all under-tenures should, in default, be sold under the provisions of Regulation VIII. of 1819.	Regulation VIII. of 1819 does not apply to any of the Cuttack under-tenures, the Settlements being temporary. The Board of Revenue have proposed that under-tenures should be sold in execution of decrees at any time of the year. That will suffice.

25. That appeals should be admitted from the orders of Magistrates, sentencing parties to a fine of Rupees 15, and 15 days imprisonment.	Inadmissible.
26. That when Civil cases have been dismissed on default, they should be re-admitted at a less cost than the whole Stamp fee.	This is no local grievance.
27. That although it is forbidden to levy fine on stray Cattle, an animal pounded is not released without the presentation of a petition which costs 8 annas.	Stray cattle are one of the greatest nuisances of the Country. I know of old that there are people at Balasore who habitually turn their cattle out to live on their neighbours, drive them into the Government salt fuel lands. I would not interfere.

(Signed) HENRY RICKETTS.

(True Copy,)

(Signed) T. JONES,

Register Bengal Secretariat.

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